

TO-DAY ONLY

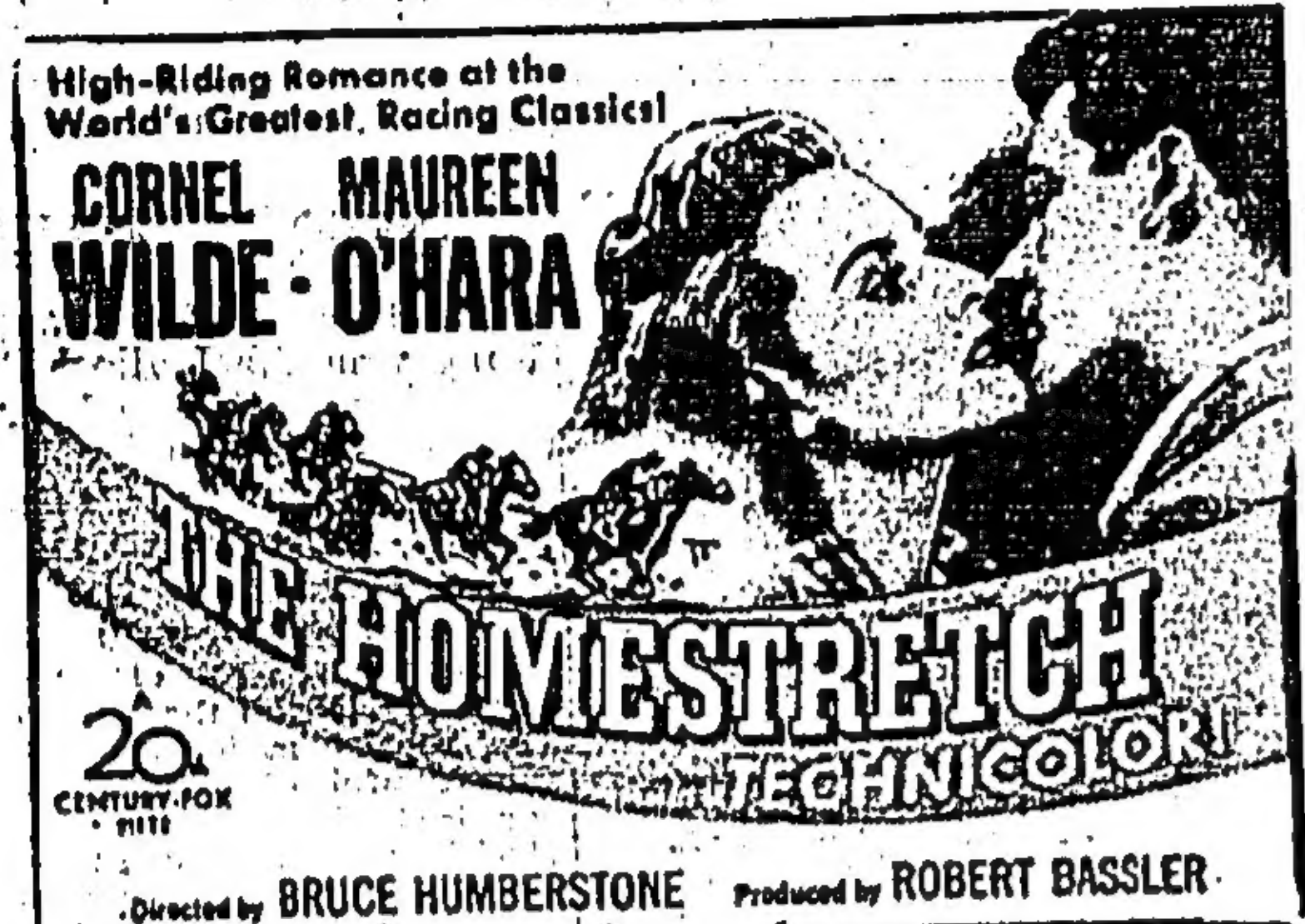
KING'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



ALSO LATEST 20TH CENTURY-FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS

TO-MORROW



BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

LEE THEATRE

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE & QUEEN'S RD. C.
BOOKING HOURS: 11.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. daily

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Also:—REVIEW OF THE YEAR—1948

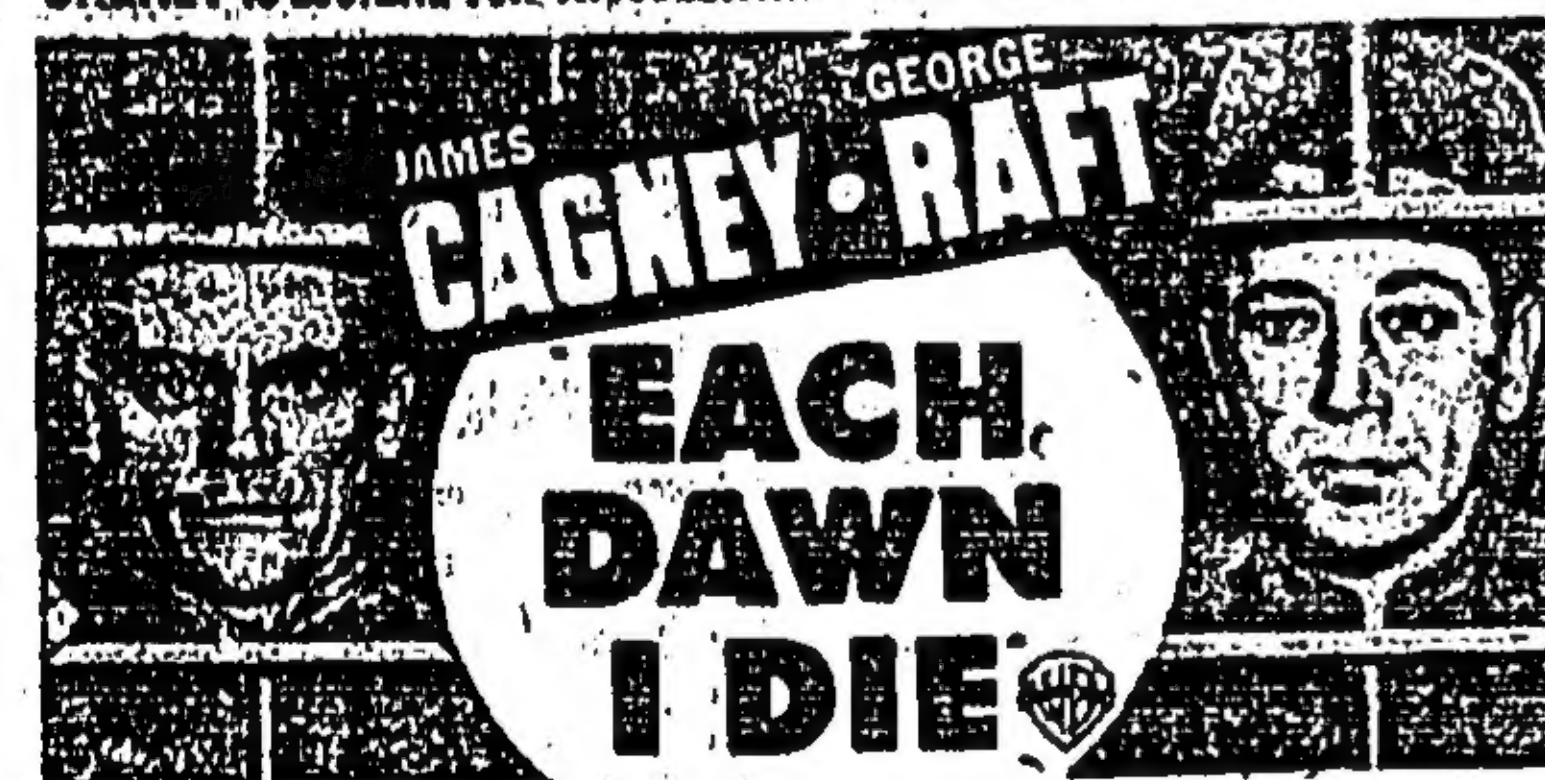
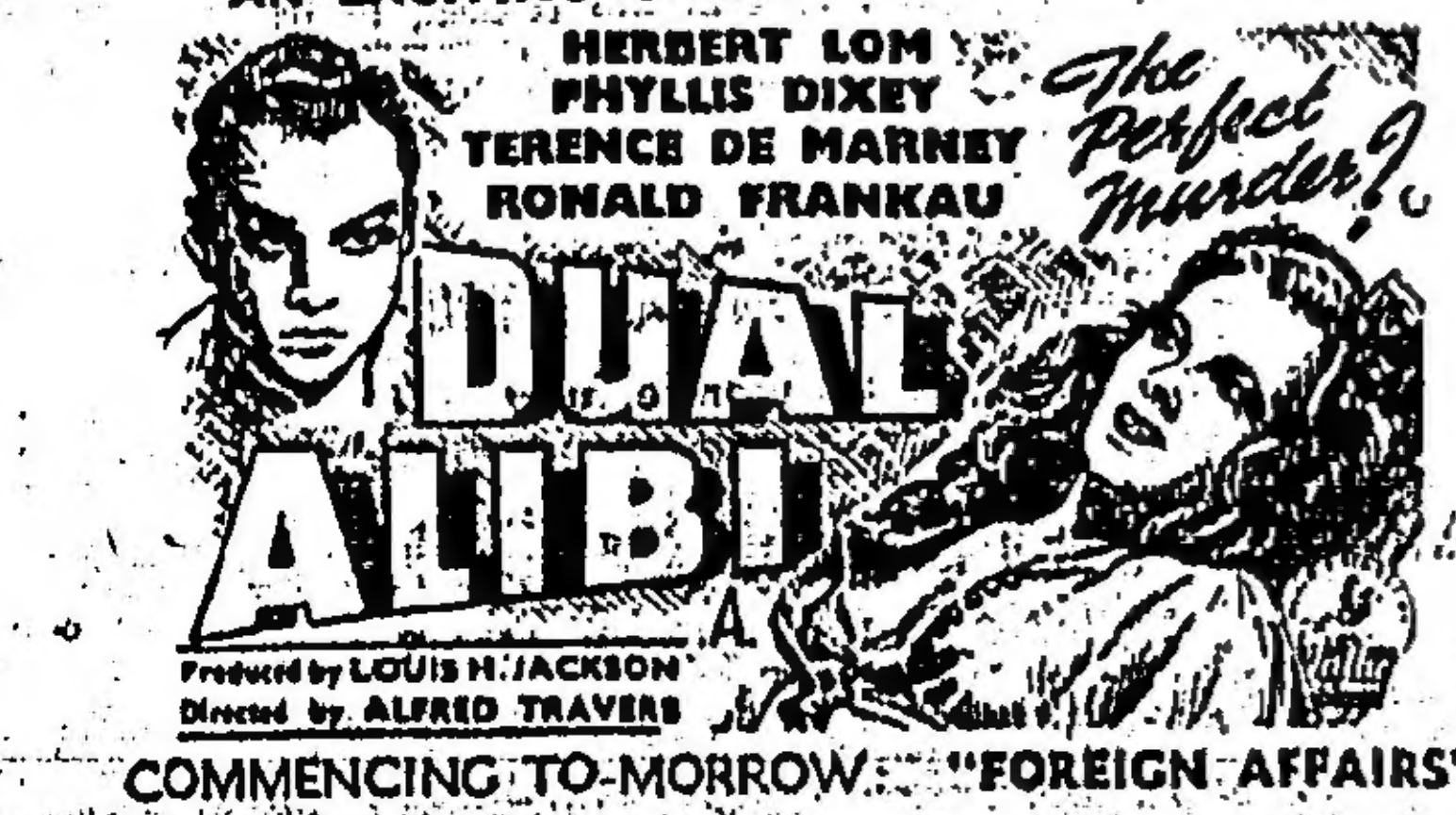
NEXT CHANGE



ALHAMBRA THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

CAGNEY IS LOOKING FOR TROUBLE... AND HE'S GOING TO FIND A RAFT OF IT!

— ADDED LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY —
SPORTS CHAMPIONS OF 1948!ORIENTAL
AIR-CONDITIONEDTAKE ANY EASTERN TRAM CAR OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
AN EXCITING CIRCUS-DRAMA MYSTERY!

COMMENCING TO-MORROW "FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

FIFTEENTH INSTALMENT:

EISENHOWER WAS MY BOSS

By KAY SUMMERBY

MONDAY, June 12, was a big day for General Eisenhower. Leaving our CP before six o'clock in the morning, he took the visiting VIP party to Normandy.

General Ike came back 8.30 p.m., feeling chipper that he had not ashore at long last, invigorated by actually visiting the troops, and happy that everyone's spirits seemed so high.

In addition, there was another, unofficial reason for his happiness—a reunion with his son. Graduated from West Point on D-Day, Second Lieutenant John S. D. Eisenhower was en route to England to spend leave with his famous father. General Ike had dispatched Tex Lee to Prestwick to meet John.

On June 20, I lost all interest in war.

General Ike had several of us to Telegraph Cottage for dinner. John, he said, was fretting because the West Point graduation leave was almost over; he was due back at Fort Benning.

"I'm sending John home in my B-17," the General explained. "Tex is going along. So are Mattie Pinello and Sergeant Farr." He looked at me. "There's a spare place and I know you're anxious to meet Dick's mother. How would you like to go along?"

Our send-off from the Germans was a buzz-bomb. It landed several hundred yards away and rattled the car windows as we drove out to the airport.

All of us breathed a sigh of relief when London and the airport were far behind.

Two women rushed up to welcome us to Washington. One was Mrs. George Allen; the other, Mrs. Mammie Eisenhower. I found the General's wife an attractive, petite woman; her bangs the hint to a vivacious, friendly personality. We all chatted excitedly. Then Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Allen went off to town, with John in tow, promising to call.

Mrs Eisenhower

NEXT afternoon, I went up to the fashionable Wardman Park to visit Mrs. Eisenhower, who greeted me at the door with a welcome, tinkling, orange-filled Old Fashioned. Her cordiality helped me to meet the wives of various friends around headquarters, men I had known in North Africa and in England. In the beginning, I felt strange and foreign, much too British and much too militarized for this forgotten social side of femininity. But their natural friendliness soon thawed my embarrassment. Moreover, we had mutual interests, mutual friends—their husbands. I enjoyed meeting the wives of overseas friends, putting flesh on the name-skeletons rattled so continuously by lonely husbands abroad; they enjoyed meeting someone who knew their husbands, who could tell them how their husbands looked, how they felt, what they ate, where they lived, et cetera. It was a lovely afternoon and I enjoyed it thoroughly.

Amidst all this excitement I tried to get in touch with Dick's mother at her home in New York State. Innumerable telephone calls (which impressed me with the speed and courtesy of long-distance operators in America) disclosed Mrs. Allen to be en route to Florida. No one knew exactly where she was going, or where she would stay down there.

Two days before our party was due to head back to London, she called from Florida, distraught at driving right through Washington, unaware I was there on a visit.

I had a wonderful day and a night with Mrs. Allen, collecting a bad case of sunburn in Miami. And, more important, a new, close friend.

Army Wives

AND I didn't have to ride back in that bucket-seat C-47. Our old B-17 showed up in Miami. Captain Larry Hansen, General Eisenhower's pilot, had a double reason for coming down—firstly, we were due to leave for England the next day; secondly, his wife lived in nearby Coral Gables. We took off for Washington that afternoon.

Some of the Army wives I met this time left a bad taste in my memory. A few seemed so calculating, so cold. They gauged each other purely by rank, more so than the most rank-conscious West Pointer, all social and personal attention centred on those whose husbands carried more Brass. And, I'm afraid, a shocking amount of that attention was focused on the ranking leaders with but one of two ideas in mind, sometimes both—a promotion for the husband, and/or a transfer to better duty, preferably in the United States.

I was hurt, then angered, at the slander of WAC's overseas. The girls in London and Algiers had told me about it, but I still didn't believe

such selfish venom existed until I ran right into it in Washington. Some of the most social Army wives made it quite clear—crystal-clear—that they regarded any uniformed female overseas as a mere "camp follower."

I looked at these Washington wives in their smart frocks, nibbling luxurious foods, making cocktail talk, safe in one of the world's few unbombed cities. Then I thought of the WAC's working long and thankless hours overseas, often living in tents or bumpy barracks, anxious about loved ones in battle, still carrying on. I thought of Red Cross girls who got up before dawn to drive their Clubmobiles on to isolated airfields, distributing coffee, doughnuts, and good American cheer to airmen taking off for possible death over Europe. I thought of the mutilated men I'd meet in hospitals, of the American nurses who worked day after day with those wounded, drawing upon a personal courage almost holy in its selflessness. I thought of the nurses I'd seen in the waters around our torpedoes, struggling through the mud in Tunisia at the time of Kasserine Pass.

How, I wondered, how could these Washington gossips have the colossal conceit and self-deception not to see their own shameful images? How could they lump all overseas service women into one dirty group and then jab it with woman's cruelest weapon against woman—moral slander?

Being human, I was even more upset at learning my own reputation was overseas. I was a foreign woman—and I travelled with the High Brass. Therefore, I was a Bad Woman. This was fact, gleefully acknowledged and established fact. These women didn't—and don't—leave any loophole for doubt; they didn't—and don't—leave any opportunity for defence. Nothing I could say, or do would change this attitude. I was classified, labelled, and filed.

OLD MOORE GUBBINS, the world-famous astrologer, writes:—

Although packed from the first day to the last with unrelieved misery, 1949 will be heaven compared with the dreariness of the years to follow.

There will be a lot of argument about the nationalisation of pubs.

Old Moore Gubbins prophesies that they will be nationalised eventually because the pub is on its way out.

As most of them have already lost their character, this won't matter much.

By the time they are nationalised the whole of Britain will have lost its character.

Women struck the first blow at pubs. Dogs struck the second. Radio struck the third. Then a blow will be struck by some future Government department.

Cradle of wit, and nourisher of genius, the pub, which was once the meeting place for good conversation between the time when you could have a drink and a meeting place for women and dogs.

When either of these are not yapping you can overeat a sorry little pest trying to shout a dirty joke through a symphony concert.

As the cost of this boredom, the men who remember the time when you could have a drink and a meeting place for women and dogs, will soon be staying away from pubs in thousands.

They will either drink at home or join clubs. As they are the men who made the pubs, the pubs will die without them.

Old Moore Gubbins foresees that the Government will then take over; though the younger generation, who have never known anything better, will hardly notice the difference.

This all-out assault upon my character hurt. It hurt terribly. After the hurt came resentment; thought bitterly of my ambulances days in the Blitz, of my torpedoes in the Mediterranean, of my driver's life in North Africa. I thought bitterly of Dick. I thought of my day-in-day work, small but directly connected with the war. And I thought of all the kindness, the gentlemanly and understanding kindness shown me by some of these wives' own husbands; it wasn't fair to those men, let alone to me.

My wounds soon festered into scar tissue destined to stay inflamed the rest of my life. Practically every woman who served abroad in uniform bears this wound. It's the one thing we'll never forgive, never forget. It's the most painful wound of all, for a woman—and it didn't come from the enemy.

Nor has it stopped with the return of peace. A small wicked voice inside cries out: "Next war, My girl, you may as well do all these things of which you're accused; they'll say you did, anyhow!"

Tornished but slightly by this one experience, the Washington visit drew to a close.

That old war-born sense of urgency surged through all of us as the B-17 took off, circled the lovely city of Washington for a final salute, and then headed "home" back to the war.

Thousand Worries

GENERAL Eisenhower was beset by thousand worries. The Prime Minister maintained his barrage of objections to the invasion of southern France, he insisted on touring the battle area, he called for all-out assaults to destroy the Nazis, he pressed for heavier air attacks upon V-weapon platforms. The General fretted, alternately, about difficulties holding up General Bradley's attack and Monty's push. He was forced to take demotion

action against a general officer for failure in battle. Privately, he sank into the depths of despair when the Air Force messed up a co-ordinated assault by dropping its bombs "short," killing some of our own troops, including Lieutenant General L. J. McNair, a high War Department observer who had been wounded previously in Tunisia. Inevitably, the General suffered, several bad headaches, complained about his blood pressure and, in a rare mood of fatigue, spent one morning in bed.

Always, the General had Monty gnawing at his nerves. As a patriotic Briton, I shared the universal British respect for General Montgomery's historic success in the desert. As a woman and as a civilian, I didn't pretend to understand his military troubles, such as the concentration of Germans on his front, the lack of replacement and the like. But, as a SHAEF staff member, as part of the official family, and as a secretary-driver to General Eisenhower, I grew to dislike the very name of Montgomery. In my personal opinion, he gave the Supreme Commander more worry than any other one individual in the entire Allied command.

Montgomery

It wasn't a question of nationality. Some of General Ike's best friends and open admirers were crusty Britishers such as the Prime Minister, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, and Air Chief Marshal Tedder. Dwight Eisenhower, the one man available in the Western armies who could mould AFHQ, then SHAEF, into closely knit Allied headquarters which rose above national rivalries and characteristics to win the greatest war in Europe's history.

It wasn't a mere question of temperament for Ike handled the explosive General Patton with kid gloves lined in mail—and Patton invariably offered the closest of co-operation, despite his occasional bad press flurries. (Just after General Marshall approved Patton's promotion in August, General Eisenhower gave out orders that any future statements by Blood-and-Guts could be struck out by censors. Correspondents understood.)

Monty, Britain's most glamorous and successful general to date, simply couldn't be sacked. That was the simple, unspoken truth, in my opinion. His retirement from



Montgomery was careful and moved slowly. Kay Summerby today describes the reactions in Supreme Headquarters to this wary attitude.

European action would have kicked up a storm in Britain big enough to smash Allied unity.

My own guess is General Ike knew that, all too well. He had no scruples about replacing officers who didn't measure up to his yardstick of efficiency; he reduced generals right and left. One was a good friend and a West Point classmate; when this man failed in combat, however, Ike decided the Supreme Commander couldn't afford the luxury of friendship at the expense of the war effort. He reduced the divisional commander to a colonel. This particular officer was pure gold. He took the demotion gracefully, begged not to be returned to the States in disgrace, stayed on in action as a colonel, and eventually won his stars back—the hard way. Regardless, the fact remained that Monty was in the line-up, for better or for worse.

Unfortunately, I thought it was often the latter.

The June day we left for Washington, for instance, General Eisenhower entered in the diary: "Saw Tedder, who is just returned from the beachhead. Monty momentarily expecting heavy counter-attack, which he is confident of defeating. Meanwhile he is just waiting."

Six days later he added: "Wrote letter to Monty urging all-out offensive to break the deadlock and get elbow room."

(Continued on Page 2)

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

mutterings at the bell-makers' offering after the first week.

What is quite certain is that if professional men are taxed any more they will find that the work is not worth the money left by the tax-gatherer, and the country will have to rely on amateurs for all its entertainment, whether it is art, music, drama, or literature.

1999

PEERING into the distant future, O.M.G. can see a Britain once famed throughout the civilised world for its poets, unable to find even the writer of a second-rate thriller in a population composed of Government officials, Government employees, and workers, all in guaranteed employment, all properly housed and housed, all doomed to live very long and dreary lives, thanks to the advance of medical science.

Writers worth reading must either suffer or observe others suffer, or must be indignant about something or for somebody. In Utopia there will be nothing to be indignant about. Nobody will suffer anything but boredom.

Although this will be a most admirable state of affairs, for which all thoughtful and humane people have striven, it will be a very dull state of affairs. There will be nothing new to read, see, or hear, because men who produce work of any value are not bred in safe, unadventurous communities, and never will be.

Looking 50 years ahead, Old Moore Gubbins can see Britain, once the envy of all nations, as no more than a minor Iceland, only colder.

Even then the inhabitants will not have found out how to keep their houses warm. Thanks to the discovery of new life-saving drugs, the average age of the population will be 65, which will increase the national cost of wigs and dentures.

But as the middle-classes will be dead and the young people will have escaped to foreign parts, there will be nobody earning money to pay for them in taxation.

So the old folk will be looking pretty rough by then. And who cares?

End of middle-classes

By this time the destruction of the middle-class will be almost complete. With all their money gone to buy dentures for the toothless and wigs for the bald, wrinkled and out of their clubs by women and the organised misery of the State pub (even if they had twopenny left to buy a rock cake at the dreary bars), the survivors will die of broken hearts or semi-starvation.

Old Moore Gubbins believes that the death of the middle-classes will have a profound effect on other classes.

As the chief contributors to the arts and to national entertainment the end of the middle-class will mean that the rest will have to entertain themselves, writing their own dull books, producing their own dull news sheets, producing and acting in their own unconsciously funny films and plays, painting their own terrible pictures, writing their own incredible music, and providing their own radio programmes.

Whether the workers will remain happy and cheerful if they are obliged to listen to the Boilemmakers Brass Band or the Factory Follies is problematical, though Old Moore Gubbins thinks that, as they have been so long accustomed to first-class professional entertainment for almost nothing, there will be

Clubs next

SOON after that the Government will become more and more dominated by women, either in the Government itself or at the ballot box, and will turn its attention to clubs.

Women have always hated men's clubs because women are not allowed in them. Maybe they dislike them because dogs are kept out, too.

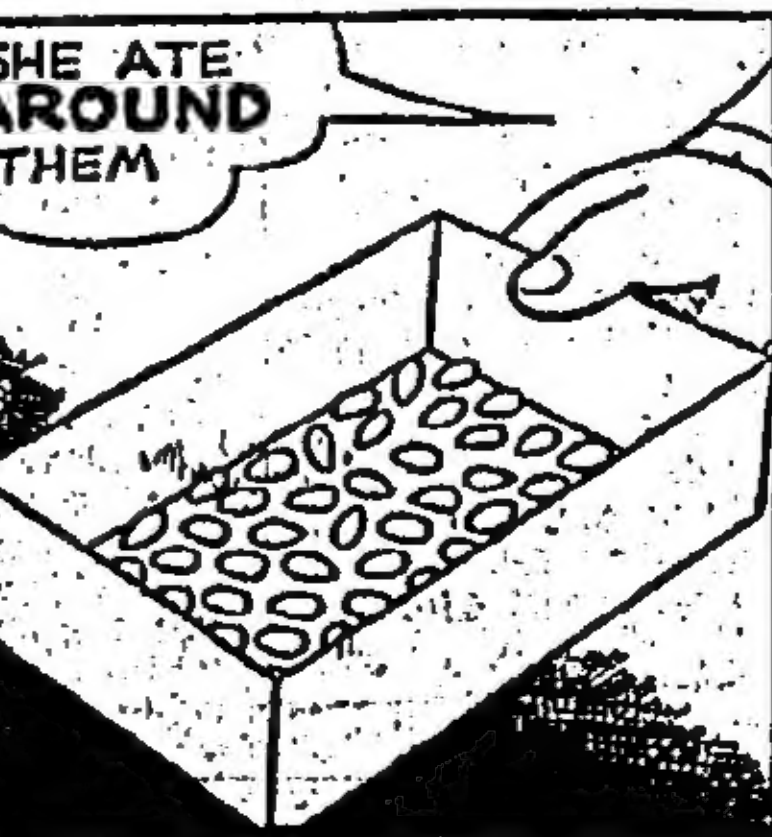
O.M.G. therefore prophesies that, under pressure from women, the Government will pass a law making clubs for men only illegal.

The result of this will be that women (and their dogs) will force their way into the clubs. All the members will resign at once, leaving the women in complete possession.

As women are not clubbable in the sense that they can be happy together for long, the clubs will die and another chunk of British life will be wiped out.

People will be so miserable by then that some ass in some Government department will be told to revive the spirit of the British pub. He will be about as successful as the half-naked women who try to revive folk dances.

NANCY Nuts to You



\$10,000 DAMAGES CLAIM FOLLOWS TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

A claim for \$10,000 damages said to have resulted from a traffic accident was brought at the Supreme Court this morning by a paper merchant, William Drysdale Brown, of 814 King's Road, against the Hongkong Hotel Garage Ltd, 14 Queen's Road and Cheong Kwong-yau, chauffeur.

The claim was heard before the Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson. The Hon. Leo d'Almada (instructed by Mr A. S. C. Comber) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Brook A. Bernacchi (instructed by Mr D. B. Evans) represented the defendants.

According to the statement of claim on October 28, 1947 the plaintiff was driving down King's Road in a westward direction when a public car driven by the second defendant dashed out of North Point Road into King's Road, crossing King's Road towards the continuation of North Point Road towards Fort Street, and so came into collision with the rear of the plaintiff's vehicle.

The second defendant thereby caused personal injuries to the plaintiff and damage to his car.

The injuries were to the head, causing concussion, cut to forehead which required stitching; severe abrasion to right leg and back, severe sprain to left hand and left wrist of which hand the plaintiff is still unable to have the full use; shock in eyes causing severe

twitching which still continues and will continue until the effects of shock have worn off; general shock and suffering.

PARTICULARS OF LOSS

The particulars of loss were: Loss of business for two weeks from October 28 to November 10, 1947, \$2,000.00; charges of Dr Bunje and Hospital, \$150.00; charges of Dr Gurd, Eye Specialist, \$50.00; loss of use of car from October 28 until December 6, 1947 for 40 days, at \$40 per day, \$1,600.00; charges of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. (China) Ltd, \$2,417.00; a total of \$6,217.00.

Mr d'Almada said that on the morning of the collision, the plaintiff was on his way to his office. He was driving at between 30-35 miles per hour. As he approached the junction of King's Road and North View Road he was keeping to the right of the road itself as he had heard of accidents occurring there by reason of vehicles coming out of the street into King's Road. He kept fairly well to the left, and his reason for so doing was that there was a tram stop nearby, with a number of people waiting.

When the plaintiff saw the defendant's car, a Dodge, it was about the middle of King's Road going across the Road from north to south, and plaintiff estimated the speed of the car to be about 30-35 miles per hour also. The collision then occurred as set out in the pleadings.

SPUN ON ROOF

As a result of the collision, added Counsel, plaintiff's car turned over and was on its roof, spinning at the same time.

When charged with driving without due care and caution in the Police Court, the defendant admitted the offence, said Counsel, but he had learned since from defendant's solicitor that the plea was a mistake. Counsel said he would call evidence to prove that the defendant did plead guilty.

Counsel went on to deal with the law, and submitted that it was his case that the plaintiff did not see the defendant until he had passed the north-west corner of North View Street, and that the defendant said the plaintiff a long way. Plaintiff further denied any contributory negligence.

The case is proceeding.

Not Selling Out, Says Selznick

Hollywood, Jan. 18.—The film producer, David Selznick, today denied Warner Brothers' studio report that he was selling out.

Selznick, 47-year-old fiance of actress Jennifer Jones, said his stars to Warners and other studios, but pointed out that he had been doing this for years.

The Warner announcement said Selznick, who headed production at RKO and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer before organizing his own studio, "has made us an offer of all his properties."

This would include such stars as Jennifer Jones, Gregory Peck, Joseph Cotten, Shirley Temple, Vanille, Louis Jourdan and Robert Mitchum, all under contract to Selznick.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"The youngsters certainly have changed since our day, Mrs. Pringle—I'm glad they don't know the things we used to get arrested for!"



Film star Wanda Hendrix smiles at Audie Murphy, America's most decorated soldier of World War II, after they had obtained a wedding licence at Glendale, California. They were married in North Hollywood.

Dalton Surprises European Unity Committee

Paris, Jan. 18.—Mr Hugh Dalton, leader of the British delegation, told the six-power European Unity Committee in Paris today that the British Government proposes that Strasbourg, capital of Alsace, be the seat of the proposed "Council of Europe."

According to a British delegation member, this was one of several surprise proposals Mr Dalton sprang on the Committee.

Britain's Meat Cut

London, Jan. 18.—Britain's fresh meat ration is to be cut from January 23 because of delay in deliveries of meat from Argentina, the Ministry of Food announced tonight.

The ration will be reduced from one shilling's worth to 10 pence worth a week. The canned corned meat ration remains the same at two-penny worth a week.

The Argentine Government has assured Britain that they will do their utmost to make good the shortage as soon as possible but it is anticipated that by the end of March deliveries will still be 60,000 tons in arrears.

From January 20, Britain's bacon ration is to be restored to two ounces weekly.—Reuter.

HONGKONG SHARES

This morning's turnover on the Stock Exchange was \$568,000.00. Transactions and closing prices were:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	RALES
4% Loan	102		\$40,000 @ 100%
3 1/2% (1948)	100 1/2		
BANKS			
HSK Bank	1820	10 @ 1820	
		10 @ 1820	
		85 @ 1820	
		25 @ 1820	
INSURANCES			
Shanghai	715	100 @ 725	
		20 @ 725	
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf (O)	133		
K. Wharf (N)	128		
Dock	128		
President	19 1/4	500 @ 10 1/4	
Shah Duck	11		
LAND, ETC.			
HSK Hotel	15 1/2	500 @ 15 7/8	
HSK Land	67 1/2	50 @ 68	
		146 @ 67 1/2	
		200 @ 67 1/2	
Shah Land	3 3/4	3 1/2	
Humphreys	13		
Humphreys (N)	13		
UTILITIES			
Star Ferry	140	500 @ 21	
C. Light XDR	15 1/2	15 @ 16	
Electric	39 1/2	300 @ 39 1/2	
		1000 @ 39 1/2	
Macao Electric	27 1/2	20 @ 28	
Telephone (O)	34		
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	41	200 @ 41 1/2	
Rope	20	250 @ 20 1/2	
STORES, ETC.			
Dairy	43 1/2		
Dairy (N)	44		
Watson (O)	57 1/2	62 1/2	
Watson (N)	57 1/2		
COTTONS			
Fwo	9		

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates: Sterling pound note (per £) ... 15.20 U.S. dollar (per \$1) ... 11.75 Gold bars (per 100) ... 21.75 P.T.C. premium (per 100) ... 1.25 P.T.C. (per 100) ... 24.00 Gold guineas (per 100) ... 33.33 Gold Pounds ... 33.33

No official details of the other proposals were available tonight. It was learned in delegation circles that Mr Dalton had received a very hard and fast brief from Mr Ernest Bevin to press for maximum powers to the Consultative Council of Ministers, leaving the proposed European Assembly or Parliament with more limited functions than the continental partners of Britain originally wanted.

The new British proposals to the European Unity Committee today were, according to British delegation sources, drawn up following Mr Bevin's talks with the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, in London last week.

Mr Bevin apparently persuaded M. Schuman to agree that the Consultative Assembly proposed by the French and the Belgians should have severely restricted powers.

As outlined by one of the continental delegations, Mr Dalton's proposal provided that the Consultative Assembly should discuss only subjects submitted to it by the Ministers' Council and should have the right merely to make recommendations on them.

Mr Bevin was believed to have conceived the idea of Strasbourg being the seat of the proposed Council of Europe because of the historic significance of the University town as a centre of Western European civilisation and a link between France and Germany.

The French delegation, it was learned, expressed disappointment at the plan put forward by Mr Dalton today. One French delegate said the trend of today's discussion was "very bad," but he hoped for an improvement before the end of the session.

It appeared probable tonight that the European Unity Committee would not make a unanimous report to the five-power Foreign Ministers' Council, which will meet in London later this month, and that the Foreign Ministers themselves would take the final decision.

The Committee talks lasted one and a half hours. Real business is expected to begin tomorrow.

M. Guy Mollet, Secretary General of the French Socialist Party, deputising for the Socialist leader, M. Leon Blum, led the French delegates.

The Belgian and Dutch delegates were led by M. Franz Van Cauwenbergh, Speaker of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, and Dr Albarada, a Socialist Member of the Dutch Lower House.

M. Fernand Laesch and M. Michel Itasquin represented Luxembourg.—Reuter.

Fire In Shanghai

Shanghai, Jan. 19.—A disastrous fire yesterday wiped out a squatters' colony in the southern suburb of Shanghai. After quelling the flames, firemen discovered the charred corpses of an adult and a child. Over 1,000 people were rendered homeless by fire, which broke out in a firecracker shop in a cluster of make-shift shanties where refugees from North China and other war-torn areas were living.—Reuter.

"No Other Way," Says Deakin

Paris, Jan. 18.—Mr Arthur Deakin, President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, announced in Paris tonight that union representatives of the Western democracies had decided "there is no other way but to bring our association with the WFTU to an end."

He was speaking at an all-day closed session of the WFTU Executive Bureau, considering a British proposal to suspend the organisation's activities for a year.

The formal breakaway of British, American and Dutch trade union movements from the Federation will not take place until tomorrow morning, but Mr Deakin and Mr James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Congress of Industrial Organisations, separately told reporters: "Our decision has been taken."

Mr Carey said he "may or may not attend" tomorrow's meeting.

Mr Deakin, on behalf of the non-Communist trade union representatives will move a recommendation to the national centres affiliated to the WFTU to adopt the British proposal for suspension of activities.

He will recommend the appointment of trustees to administer WFTU affairs.

Observers believed there were four almost certain votes—the Soviet, Italian and Chinese representatives and the French Secretary-General of the WFTU, M. Louis Sallant—to defeat the three of the British, American and Dutch representatives.

Mr Deakin described M. Sallant's counter-proposal that the Executive Bureau should defer consideration pending meetings of the Executive Committee and Executive Council and finally the General Council as "a refusal to face the issue, a device to sidetrack the decision on our main proposal."

Mr Deakin said: "It has been said we prefer capitalism to socialism. We reject such suggestions with the contempt they are worth."

Mr Sallant said tonight that the proposals are a "clear violation of the democratic and constitutional rules of the WFTU." The Dutch, British and American representatives showed an "obvious determination to break away from the WFTU, said M. Sallant, who said he had little hope of the quarrel being mended.

He added: "The WFTU will carry on anyway." He said he had presented the Executive Bureau with a joint resolution calling on the Executive Committee and the General Council to convene within three months to consider the two proposals.—Reuter.

Mouse In The Chips Cost Him £10 Fine

London, Jan. 18.—A mouse cooked in with the chipped potatoes cost Frederick Pilling, a Croydon restaurant operator, a £10 fine today.

Pilling pleaded guilty to a charge of selling food unfit for human consumption, but said he kept a cat in the restaurant and did not know there were any mice around the place.

One girl testified that she found a "piece of string" in her chips but learned a few minutes later that it was the "residue" of half a mouse another girl found in her potatoes. "Everyone immediately stopped eating," the prosecutor said.

Pilling's lawyer said the mouse was "a very small one" and that maybe it had strayed through a ventilator and fallen into the chips without being detected.—Associated Press.

TO OPPOSE CHURCHILL

London, Jan. 18.—A student at Oxford, who will soon graduate at the age of 37, has been chosen by the Labour Party for an all-out effort to oust Mr Winston Churchill from the House of Commons at next year's general election.

A returned serviceman, Seymour Hills, was picked tonight by the Labour Party Organisation in Mr Churchill's constituency of Woodford, Essex—a suburb of Northeast London—to oppose the wartime Premier.

The Labour Party did not put up a candidate against Mr Churchill in the 1945 election. Hills worked as a printer and then for a car manufacturer after leaving elementary school. He rose to the rank of captain during five years in the British Army and earned Oxford after being discharged from the Army.—Associated Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 8.01, Children's Hour: "Alice in Wonderland" by Lewis Carroll Episode 5: "The Trial of the Knave of Hearts" (BBC): 8.20, 7.30, Three Subliminal Tunes: 6.40, Terry Lou at the Piano (Studio): 7.00, World News and News Analysis (London Relay): 7.15, "Wednesday Night at 7.15": 7.45, Percy Faith and His Orchestra: 8.00, "From the Editor's Desk" (London Relay): 8.15, "It's a Party in the Air" Variety Request Programme presented by Susan Howard (Studio): 8.15, A Talk by Jack Luff (Studio): "Germany after the War" Europe—No. 11: "The Ruhr Industries": 8.20, "Double Indemnity" Mystery Play by Charles Jackson (BBC): 10.00, "Radio Newsweek" (London Relay): 10.15, Weather Report: 10.15, "Anthology" presented by Clifford Davies (Studio): 10.45, "Nothing but Music": Sidney Torch and the Queen's Hall Light Orchestra: 11.15, Weather Report and Close Down.

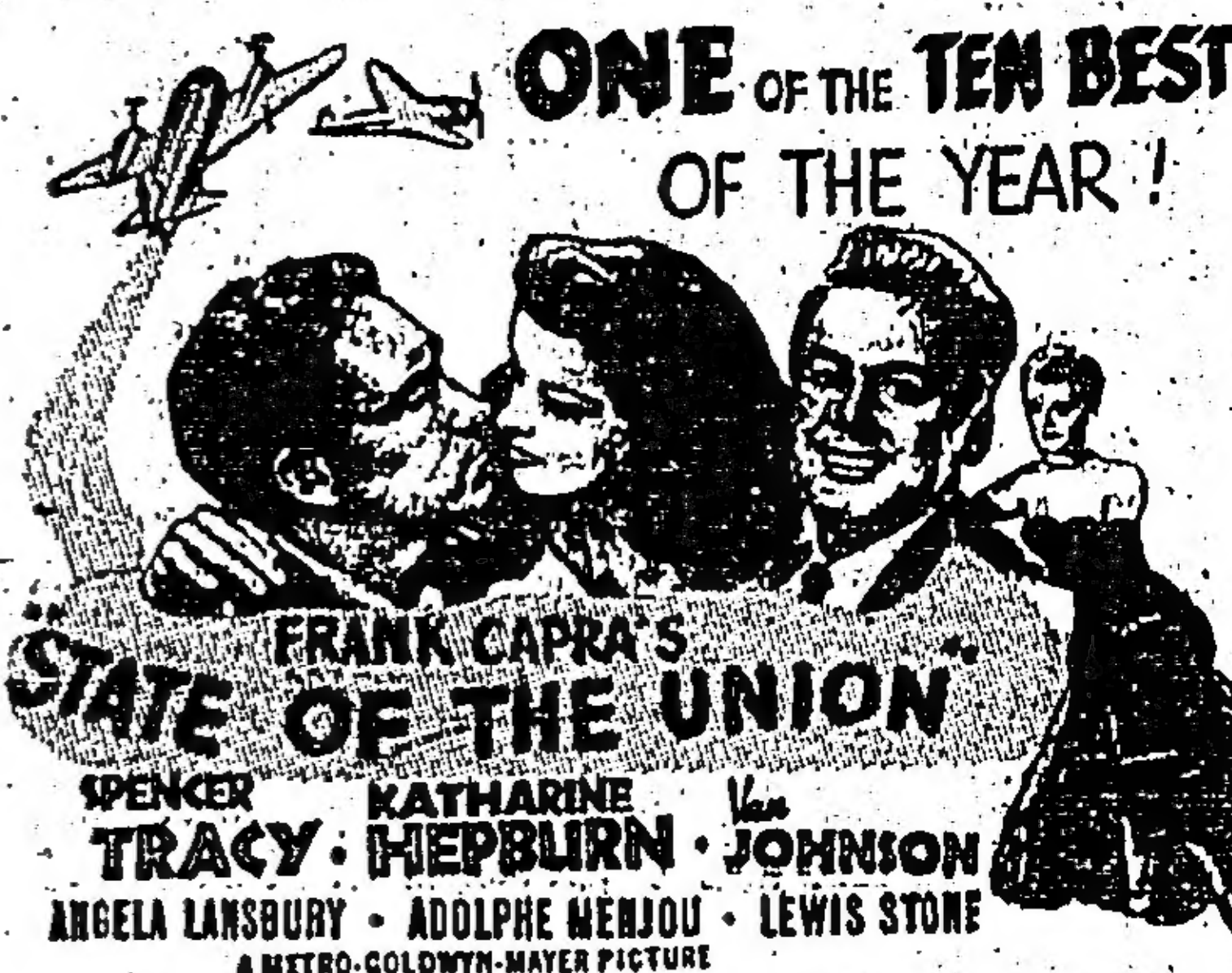
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EISENHOWER WAS MY BOSS

(Continued from Page 2)

By the middle of July, Monty's day in attacks, his excessive caution and his reluctance to attack until he had a force as powerful as that at El Alamein, had many officers against him. General he went over to France on the twentieth; returning, he said Monty seemed quite satisfied with his own progress, as though it were up to Bradley to go ahead. Next day, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, sent in a letter upbraiding Monty—the tone indicated Monty actually might be unsuitable for his job. Tedder agreed with the idea of "limited attacks" was all wrong. A week later, the General wrote Monty that he just had to keep going.

Throughout the campaign in Western Europe, it seemed to me that Monty played the General with this same sort of worry, the cries for more men and supplies, the excuses for not taking bold, Patton-like action.

On September 11, while I was in London getting supplies from Widewing, General Eisenhower wrote in the diary: "Discussions covered entire field of next month's operations. Bradley (as always) most co-operative. Patton has just started across Moselle... Ramsey came out in p.m. Much worried because Monty seems unimpressed by necessity for taking Antwerp approaches." General Ike added, the next day: "After discussing ways and means of supporting left flank, sent Beetle off to see Monty to find out just what we had to do. Monty's suggestion is simply—give him everything. This is crazy..."

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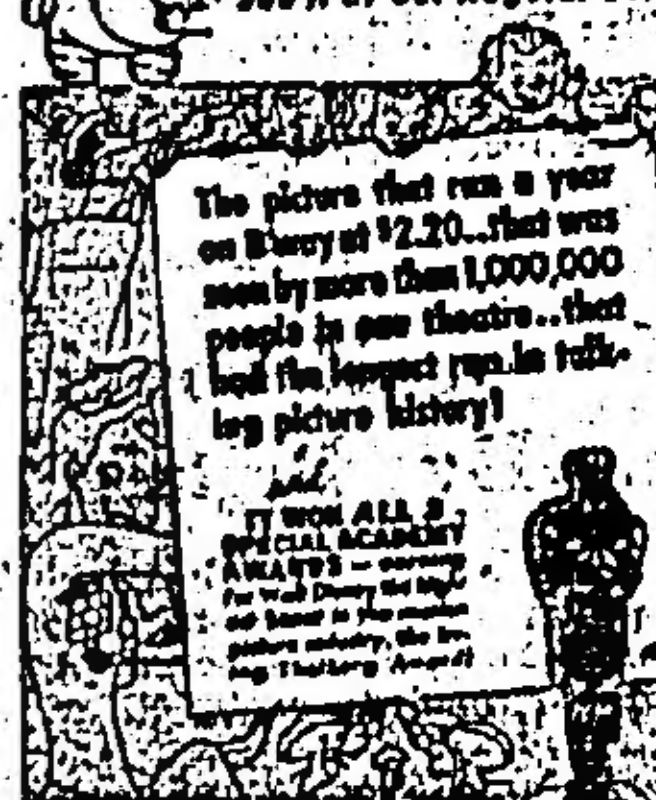
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Gas Workers Strike

Rome, Jan. 18.—A "progressive" strike among gas workers began in Rome today following the breakdown of the talks between employers and union officials for wage increases. The city was without gas for one hour today. Tomorrow, the period will be increased to two hours on Thursday to three hours a day on until January 23 when, if no agreement has been reached, the strike will become total.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



Police Fire Kills Two In Calcutta

Calcutta, Jan. 18.—Two people were killed and 85 injured when police opened fire on students demonstrating in front of the university building today.

Several members of the police force were injured earlier when the demonstrators refused to disperse and started throwing stones.

The students were protesting against the police action on January 14 when police used tear gas to disperse a procession by refugees from East Bengal.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed in a limited area around the scene of the disturbances. Later about 12 more people were known to have been injured by police fire, bringing the total casualties to two killed and 25 injured.

According to official estimates, four people were killed and 10 injured.

The police opened fire for the third time after night-fall when a police patrol was attacked with explosives.—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO DOCKYARD INCIDENTS

Plymouth, Jan. 18.—The Admiralty ordered an inquiry today to determine whether sabotage is involved in incidents concerning two Royal Navy vessels in Devonport dockyard.

During tests of the refitted 1,000-ton submarine, Trenchant, an oil pipe in the steering machinery was found to have been blocked by a rod.

The second incident is that of a motor fishing vessel which sank at its moorings. After it had been raised, a valve below water level was found open.

Admiral Sir Robert L. Burnett, Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, said it was "too early" to determine whether either case was the result of sabotage.

Another suspected sabotage occurred in the same dockyard last December when seven bolts were found in a vital part of machinery in the aircraft carrier "Sydney".—Associated Press.

Conductor Barred From Germany

Vienna, Jan. 18.—The Australian conductor, Clemens Krauss, has been refused entry into Western Germany by the British military authorities, the Austrian news agency reported today.

Krauss was to have conducted concerts in Hamburg and Dusseldorf in the British zone.

No reason was given for the British refusal, the agency said.—Reuter.

Korea Recognised By Britain

London, Jan. 18.—Britain today recognised the Government of the Republic of Korea elected last year in the American-occupied southern zone.

The United States, China and the Philippines have already extended recognition to the Republic, which has its seat at Seoul.—Associated Press.

Teacher Exchange

London, Jan. 18.—The Ministry of Education announced that experienced modern language British specialists are to be exchanged with similar teachers from France, Austria and other highly qualified teachers from the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Sweden this autumn, the visits being for one year in each case.

The number of teachers to be exchanged will be the same on both sides.—Reuter.

London Students Demonstrate Outside Dutch Embassy

London, Jan. 18.—Placards bearing the words "Hands Off Indonesia" were carried round Portman Square, London, today when 50 London University students took part in a demonstration outside the Dutch Embassy organised by the Co-ordinating Council for Colonial Students' Affairs.

Most of the students were from West Africa, India and South-east Asia. The women wore national dresses.

Dilip Bose, a Bengali President of the Council, told a Press Association reporter, "we shall submit to the Embassy a resolution saying that the Colonial students recognise the rights of the Indonesian people to complete independence and demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners."

He had been told that a small deputation would be received.

Also outside the Embassy with a placard was Miss Jean Jacobs, Secretary of the Student Labour Federation, who said: "The Labour Federation shares this expression of indignation against the Dutch policy in Indonesia."

LONDONERS' SUPPORT

Passers-by stopped to read the placards, and one of them told an Indian student: "There's a lot of Londoners with you, Miss."

Hurustati Subandrio, an Indonesian student of anthropology, said that she had attended to show that the few Indonesians in London were grateful for the support of London students.

Later the resolution was taken into the Embassy by three men. While the delegation was inside, the students, led by a West African, chanted slogans and shouted "Down with Imperialist aggression, support Indonesia and stop the Dutch war".

One of the delegation said that an official had accepted the resolution and that it would be forwarded to the Ambassador and to the Netherlands Government.—Associated Press.

SJAHRIR SEES DREES

Batavia, Jan. 18.—Dr Sutan Sjahrir, former Indonesian Republican Premier who was released from Dutch internment this morning, later had a 90-minute discussion at Batavia with the Dutch Premier, Dr Willem Drees.

After the talk, at which Jonkheer Michiels van Verduyn, the Dutch Ambassador to Britain, was also present, Dr Sjahrir said nothing had been fixed for the future.

He said the talks were purely informal and personal and covered a wide range of subjects. Dr Sjahrir, who was personal adviser to

WEDEMMEYER ALSO GOING TO JAPAN

Washington, Jan. 18.—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U.S. Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Combat Training, will accompany Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall to Japan next week. In making the announcement, the Army declined to say why Gen. Wedemeyer is making the trip.

The Army said Assistant Secretary of the Army Voorhees also would accompany Royall, together with Joseph Dodge, president of a Detroit bank.

Dodge was a deputy to Secretary Marshall at the London Council of Foreign Ministers, and was head of the U.S. delegation to the Austrian Treaty Commission to Vienna.

Voorhees is concerned primarily with food programmes in occupied areas, and it is expected that he will look into this subject in Japan as well as participate in overall considerations aimed at further assisting Japanese economic recovery.

Gen. Wedemeyer is an American in Japan indefinitely as financial adviser to General MacArthur, the Army said. He will have the diplomatic rank of Minister.

Royall's visit to Japan is expected to further the execution of the recently announced economic programme for that country, and to make progress towards solution of fundamental problems related to that programme and to Japan's overall economic rehabilitation.—Associated Press.

LORD INCHCAPE OPTIMISTIC

Shanghai, Jan. 18.—Lord Inchcape, senior partner of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., expressed optimism regarding the future of Shanghai in a press conference.

"I share the optimism of people here about this place," he said. "Shanghai is a very important port, and a wealthy producing area, and trade is bound to continue here although deteriorating internal transportation conditions may delay its full recovery."

Lord Inchcape is on a tour of inspection of Far Eastern branches.—Reuter.

The Republican President, Dr I. I. Soekarno, was interned with him and other Republican leaders when the Dutch "police action" began.

Dr Sjahrir told correspondents that the Dutch gave him complete freedom of movement and that he had not been required to sign any pledges.

Dr Sjahrir added that he might meet leaders of the Federal States informally and arrangements might be made for him to communicate with Dr Soekarno and the other Republican leaders.

In Amsterdam, a special Dutch Labour Party Congress on Indonesia had adopted a resolution calling for Holland's co-operation with the United Nations "by an immediate and full implementation of her political promises to Indonesia and the Security Council, including the release of the Republican leaders."

TWO RESOLUTIONS

The voting was 1,879 to 900. The resolution says the political promises would be fulfilled through the "immediate establishment of an Interim Federal Government, acceptable as a genuinely National Government throughout the whole of Indonesia, including the Republic," and by organising free elections through the territory with a secret ballot.

The Indonesian Interim Federal Government should have its own police and army as soon as possible "to take over the maintenance of law and order from the Dutch troops."

A second resolution, which was adopted by 1,388 to 1,324 votes, with 88 abstentions, noted that "suspicion of Dutch intentions, both in Indonesia and in the world, has been very greatly increased by the Dutch military action."

The resolution declared that "a rapid and consistent liquidation of colonial relationships is now even more necessary than before the war."

Among the measures advocated were release of and renewed consultations with the Republican leaders, restoration of the Indonesian Republic and "regular, consciously-sought consultations with the United Nations Committee of Good Offices and with the states involved internationally in developments in Indonesia.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO NEHRU

New Delhi, Jan. 18.—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has received an appeal from the fugitive emergency government of the Indonesian Republic to urge the United Nations to intervene in the Republic's conflict with the Dutch.

The appeal, dated January 8, was received today. It did not explain the type of intervention requested, but said the United Nations Security Council is "impotent to do anything more than offer its Good Offices Committee."

It appealed to Nehru to build up the forthcoming Asiatic nations conference on Indonesia as an example to the UN of what can be done to preserve peace throughout Asia and the world. The letter was signed by S. P. Negara, who described himself as the head of the Republican Government.

While the leaders of the Republic, President Soekarno and Premier Mohamed Hatta, are in Dutch custody, a fugitive government has been reported functioning in Java under several Ministers of Hatta's Cabinet.—Associated Press.

SIAM DISAPPROVES

Bangkok, Jan. 18.—The Siamese Government today asserted that it did not approve of the Dutch military action in Indonesia, and that Siam desired to see Indonesia a sovereign country.

A Foreign Office announcement said the Siamese Charge d'Affaires in New Delhi would be an observer at the meeting.

The Government will not send a representative to the meeting, it was explained, because this might be considered interference in a matter already under consideration by the UN Security Council.—United Press.

New P & O Liner Ready In 1950

London, Jan. 18.—The New P & O 24,000-ton liner Chusan, the largest and fastest of the company's Far Eastern fleet, will make her first run to Singapore in the spring of 1950, her owners estimated in London today.

The builders, Vickers Armstrong of Barrow-in-Furness, gave the end of June as a tentative date for her launching on the Tyne.

The price of the Chusan has not been officially stated by the builders or the owners and probably will not be announced until the launching, but the cost of building ships of this class at present price was estimated in the region of £2,500,000.

The new liner revives a traditional and historical name in the line. The first Chusan, built in 1852, became famous as the first steamer to open up the Australian mail service via Singapore. A second was launched in 1884.—Reuter.



Abdel Hamid Ahmed Hassan (centre), 21, veterinary college student who, Cairo police said, assassinated Prime Minister Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha, is held by police after his arrest. At right is Col. Imam Ibrahim Bey, chief of Arab Affairs of the Police. The student was said to be a member of the ardent nationalist association, the Moslem Brotherhood.—AP Wirephoto.

Senate Confirms Dean Acheson's Appointment

Washington, Jan. 18.—Dapper, 55-year-old Dean Acheson was confirmed as United States Secretary of State by the Senate today, but not before some dissenting members criticised him sharply as an "appeaser" of the Russians and as a proponent of policy in Japan and China which they opposed.

Republican leaders were obviously annoyed because President Truman had not consulted them in advance on the New Deal veteran lawyer to succeed the ailing Secretary, George Marshall, and warned that their approval of Mr Acheson in no way should be interpreted as Republican endorsement of Mr Truman's foreign policy.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, top Republican foreign policy strategist, voted with the majority of 83 votes, while six Republicans voted against confirmation.

The Senate Republican leader, Senator Kenneth Wherry said Mr Acheson was an "appeaser of the Russians" and pointed to Mr Acheson's statement, which Senator Vandenberg had read, in which the Secretary pledged "total and aggressive hostility" to subversives in the State Department. Senator Wherry saw in the "necessity" for this statement reason for misgivings.

FOUR REASONS

Senator Wherry then outlined four reasons why he opposed Mr Acheson's appointment. These were:

1. Mr Acheson had tried to impose on Japan a "coalition government" in which the Communists would have had a voice.

2. He was "part of the State Department regime that has given us the shameful China policy."

3. Mr Acheson presented Congress with legislation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which had helped to "siphon" goods to Russia and her satellites.

4. He was in the State Department when the Administration "destroyed German industry and kept her forever an agricultural state."

Senator William Jenner was equally critical of the Administration's foreign policy, which he said would result in one-half of the world's population falling under Communist sway "when China and Asia fall."

In addition to Senators Wherry and Jenner, negative voters were Homer Capehart, William Knowland, William Langer and Styles Bridges.

Mr Acheson will be sworn in on Thursday, shortly after President Truman is inaugurated.

Senator Vandenberg addressed to the Senate on the nomination and its ramifications in bi-partisan foreign policy after the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally, had appealed for "overwhelming" approval to show that United States policy abroad would be administered with "firmness and skill." However, Senator Vandenberg said foreign policy as laid down by the Administration might "sometimes be quite imprudent and unpredictable."

He apparently referred to Mr Truman's recent proposal to send the Chief Justice, Mr Fred Vinson, on a "peace mission" to Moscow. He went on to say that henceforth most Republican appointments up to the President, but thereafter, he added, the Republicans would hold Mr Truman to "strict non-partisan accountability" for their performance.—United Press.

BURMESE REBELS SLAIN

Rangoon, Jan. 18.—Nine rebels were killed today in a clash with troops near Amarapura, 40 miles south of Moulmein, an official communiqué stated.

The communiqué said reinforcements were rushed to the area where the rebels were concentrating. In another battle, which lasted three hours, in a village in Central Burma, Government forces killed eight insurgents, the communiqué added.—Reuter.

BAO DAI SAID READY TO RETURN

Cannes, Jan. 18.—France appeared today to be near final success in her efforts to get Bao Dai to return to his throne in Indo-China.

France hopes his return as Emperor of Annam will end the costly two-year-old civil war in the Far Eastern colony.

A person close to the ex-Emperor predicted that Bao Dai would return by February 9, New Year's Day for the Annamites.

Equally optimistic were sources close to M. Leon Pignon, French High Commissioner for Indo-China, who has been conferring here with Bao Dai.

France has always promised to give Indo-China a limited independence within the French Union. Negotiations have hitherto broken down over such details as whether Indo-China could have its own armed forces and own diplomats abroad.

France is generally believed to have made important concessions to Bao Dai because she feels that Indo-China may be soon outflanked by the Communist armies in China.

Communist-trained Ho Chi-minh is the leader of the Vietnamese Nationalists who have been fighting the French in the jungles since 1940.

France hopes that her concessions, plus the personality of Bao Dai, will lead Ho Chi-minh's troops to abandon their guns.

The Chinese Communists, the French believe, might give the Vietnamese both material and moral support that would encourage Ho Chi-minh to fight on in the belief that he could kick the French out entirely.

M. Pignon has left for Paris where negotiations will resume on Friday. "We are in broad accord on all the questions examined," said a friend of Bao Dai.—Associated Press.

DILEMMA FOR BBC

Birmingham, Jan. 18.—British Broadcasting Corporation officials sat in judgment today on the recording of a script which contains sex words never before used on the radio.

On their decision depends whether the 18,000,000 listeners tonight will learn the whole story of ductless glands or only their functions in "safe" areas.

The script was part of a series on scientific subjects called "Look Ahead." It was written in consultation with leading scientists, and all facts have been checked.

However, the problem is how much of the work of ductless glands is fit for family consumption and development because of the importance of glands in reproduction. Even the scientific words for certain glands caused the BBC misgivings.

It was decided, therefore, to empanel the executive to listen to the recording and decide whether the words—in question—ought to be eliminated.

The Midlands programme directors, who ordered the script, said it described the effect of glands and hormones and pointed out that the techniques marked the way to the day when women of 60 may be able to have children. "But will they want to?"

He related that glands "mould the curves of a woman, soften her skin and modulate her voice, make a man muscular, grow hair on his chest and roughen his voice."—United Press.

Compensation In Corfu Case

The Hague, Jan. 18.—Sir Frank Soskice, the British Solicitor-General, demanded before the International Court of Justice today that Albania should pay £875,000 damages to Britain for breaking international law in the Corfu Channel case.

The case concerns the two British destroyers which struck mines in the Corfu Channel on October 22, 1946. Thirty-eight officers and ratings were killed and 43 others were wounded.

Sir Frank claimed that damages suffered by the British were £750,000 for damage to the destroyer "Saumarez," £75,000 for damage to the destroyer Volage, and £50,000 compensation for pensions and other expenses incurred by the United Kingdom Government in respect of death and insurance of naval personnel.—Associated Press.

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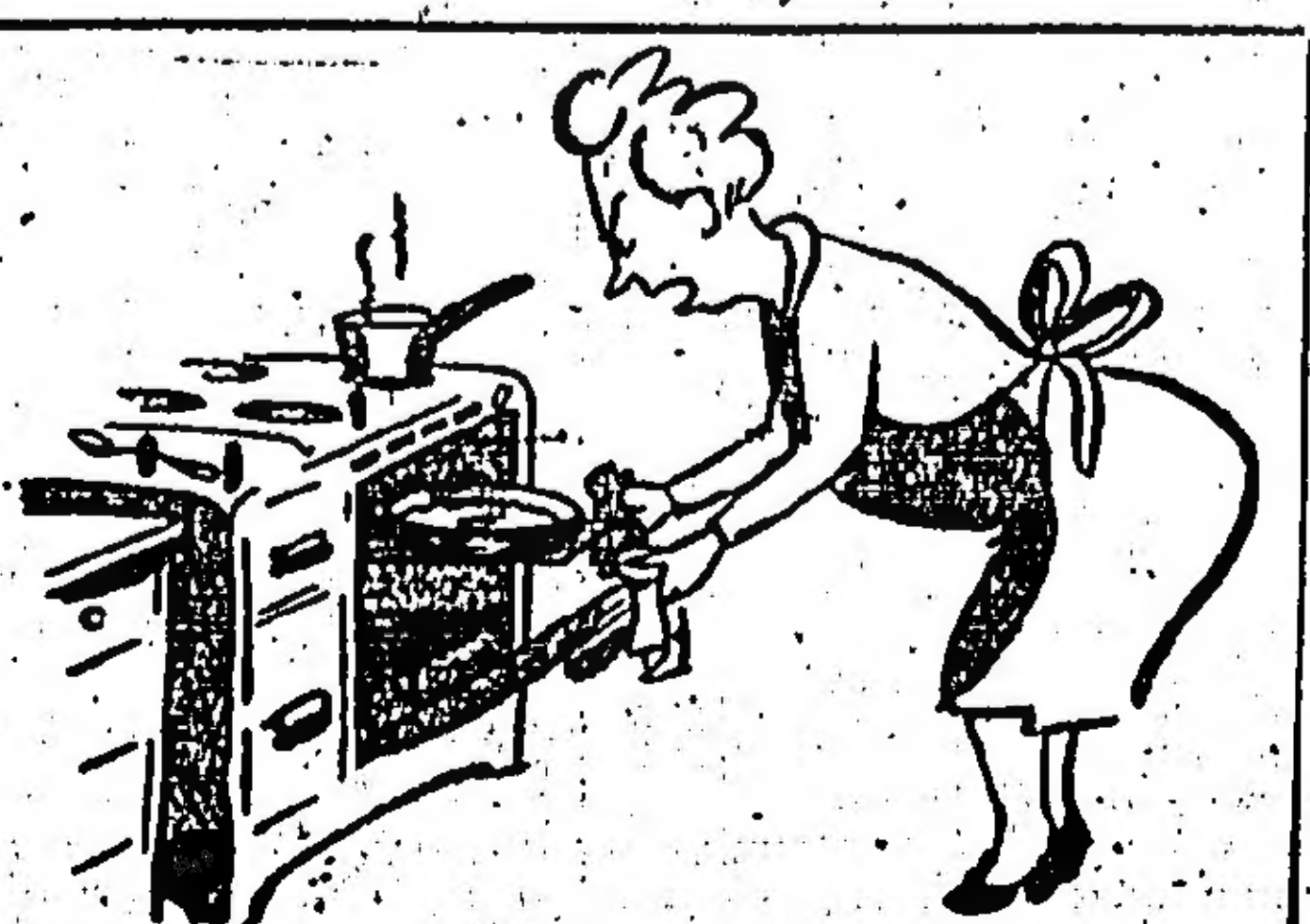
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VOL. IV NO. 15

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1949.

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PALESTINE QUESTION RAISED IN COMMONS

Jews In Cyprus Camps May Enter Holy Land

London, Jan. 18.—Britain had agreed to allow Jewish immigrants of military age detained in Cyprus to leave for Palestine as soon as the Jews provide the transport, Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today. Dr Ralph Bunche, the acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, had been told that Britain was now prepared to take such a step, he added.

According to authoritative sources in London, this means that the responsibility for deciding whether the 11,000 Jews detained in Cyprus shall be allowed to go to Palestine now rests with Dr Bunche.

Britain cannot take the decision on her own responsibility because it would mean introducing men of military age into Palestine in defiance of the Security Council's truce resolution of May 1948.

The Foreign Secretary declined to give Parliament a statement on Palestine because of the "delicate negotiations" now going on between the Israeli and Egyptian representatives at Rhodes.

"We have been using all our influence in conjunction with the United States in the hope of arriving at a complete armistice between the Jews and Arabs," he told Mr Winston Churchill, the Opposition leader, who had raised the matter in the House of Commons.

Mr Bevin added: "The reports we are receiving indicate that good progress is being made, and are particularly eager to contribute to the success of these talks by every possible means."

The Foreign Secretary continued to say that he was sure the House would agree that any discussion might have a disturbing effect. "The main object of all concerned must be to secure a peaceful settlement of the whole question as soon as possible in the interests both of the contestants and of the stability of the Middle East."

FIGHTING CEASES
"Fighting has ceased on all fronts and we sincerely trust the overall truce will be maintained," Mr Bevin then announced that the British Government is prepared to allow Jews of military age detained in Cyprus to leave as soon as the Jews provided transport for them.

The Government had been able to do this because of the "more favourable situation which has now arisen," he added.

Mr Bevin went on: "As the negotiations make progress, the Government will carefully watch them and we shall take further steps as may be necessary in the hope of facilitating peace and understanding."

He hoped to be able to make a fuller statement next week.

Mr Winston Churchill said the Opposition would have to ask for a debate next week. He said: "The House must not be prevented from discussing matters of real and burning interest by vague statements of great improvement that are on the way and important and delicate discussions that are going on."

DEBATE ENVISAGES
Mr Churchill said: "I do not think that the statement made by Mr Bevin of the release of large numbers, or considerable numbers, of Jewish immigrants of fighting age from Cyprus in order that they

should join the Jewish forces in Palestine fits in very well with the drastic military action which he has taken in other directions."

Mr Churchill asked: "Is he not reinforcing both sides at once?"

Mr Churchill also envisaged a debate on some precise motion such as "the actual orders given to the British aeroplanes which were tossed away the other day."

Mr Bevin replied: "I would like to explain without going into details that in nearly all this business I have been handicapped by arrangements with other people."

"While I have no desire to preserve my reputation, I am very interested in doing things to get peace."

Replying to Mr Clement Davies, leader of the Liberals, Mr Bevin said he would deprecate discussing details which led to the Transjordan Government's asking for the stationing of British forces in Agaba.

"The British Government takes the view that under the treaty this was a request we could not refuse in the light of all the circumstances and events at that moment."

FUTURE ACTION
"As these troops were sent to Transjordan territory and no troops have been sent to Palestine, there was no obligation on us to seek the assent of the Security Council."

Mr Bevin added: "Our future action will be determined by our treaty obligations and United Nations decisions."

"We have no obligations or intention to engage in any offensive or aggressive action. We hope that the truce which now exists will be maintained and that no further questions of military operations will arise."

Mr Churchill later asked whether a British representative to the de facto Government of Israel was not greatly needed at the present time.

Mr Bevin replied that recognition was now under discussion and added: "You cannot take one State in an isolated way. There is the question of another part of the world where the whole matter of this de facto recognition could create very serious trouble—Indonesia—and very great difficulties for sovereignty and all the rest of it."

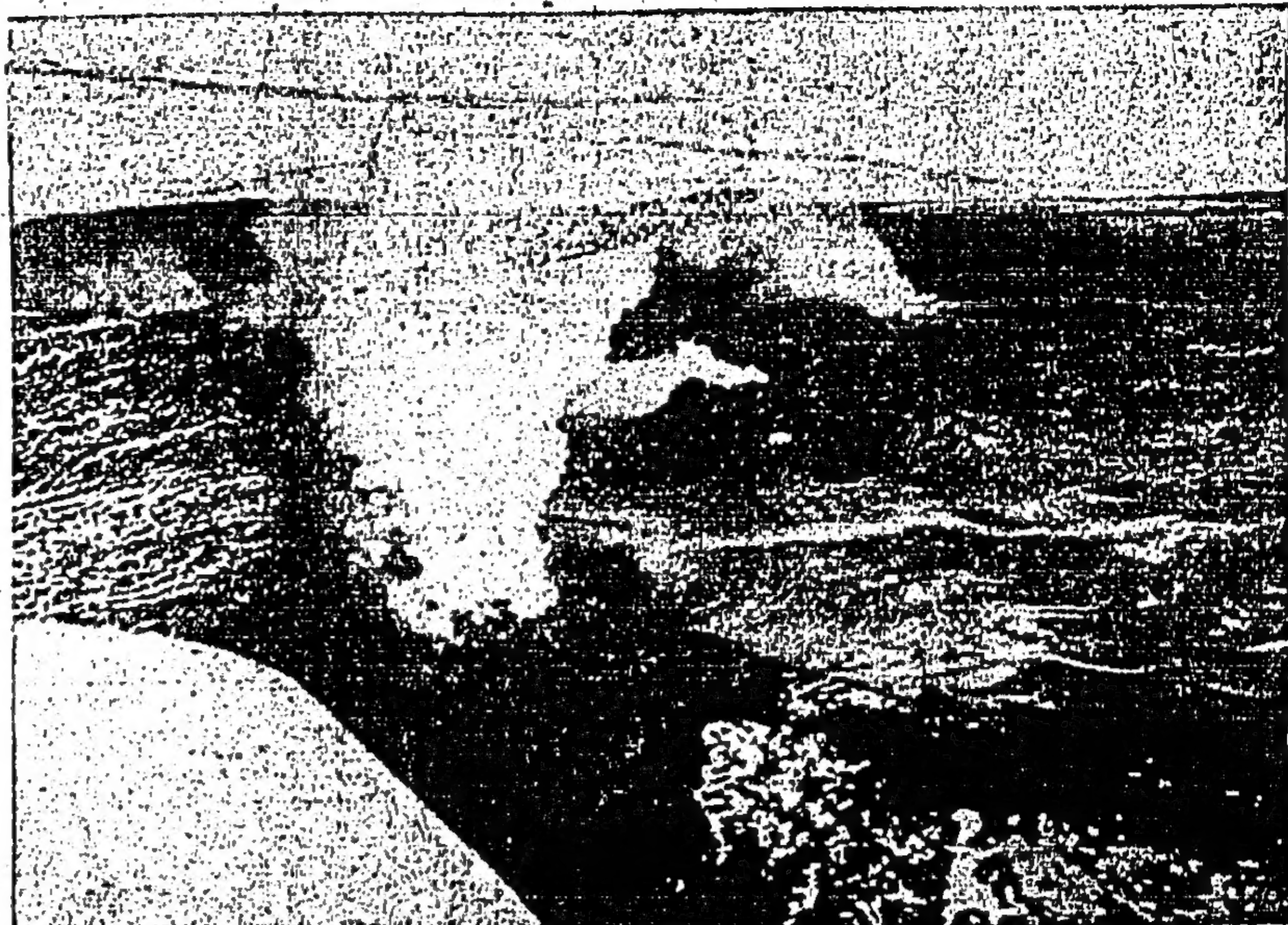
Replying to further questions, Mr Bevin stated: "My policy since I have been in office has always been that these cases will never be settled unless it is by agreement between the two parties."

The two parties have been trying to get the negotiations going. There will be no move any troops if both sides now keep the truce. It will be against either side if it breaks the truce."

GRAVE DANGER
A Jewish Labour Member, Mr Sidney Silverman, asked why British troops were sent to Agaba when Israeli troops had not gone into Transjordan.

Mr Bevin replied that there was a very grave danger at one point. "I do not want to say any more today, and unless you provoke me I won't say any more."

HAWAII'S MAUNA LOA ERUPTING



Sun Fo Said Ready For Peace Talks

Nanking, January 18.—A usually reliable source said today that Premier Sun Fo's inner Cabinet has swung in favour of opening peace talks despite the harshness of some of Mao Tse-tung's eight conditions. The Cabinet's tentative decision not to reject flatly the Communist counter-proposals came as the Communists backed up Mao Tse-tung's statement with the announcement that preparations are now under way to carry the "People's Liberation Army" offensive to the south of the Yangtze River.

Search For Missing Aircraft

Hamilton, Jan. 18.—Hope for the 20 persons aboard the British South American Airways plane, which disappeared on a flight from Bermuda to Kingston, dwindled with the passing hours of the broad aerial search over the Caribbean.

Good weather aided airmen shuttling over an area 125 to 200 miles southwest of Bermuda. The search centred around the area where the plane reported by radio that it was switching over to Jamaica control. Some airmen thought gas fumes in the plane might have been ignited when the radio operator made the switch.

The search will continue until something is found or the plane is declared lost. Sixteen planes from the carrier USS Kearsarge and 12 from the carrier Leyte fanned out at dawn over the search area.

The relatively calm ocean in the search area was criss-crossed by planes and surface craft in a minute search. By mid-morning, the search was being conducted by five naval vessels, two merchant ships, six Coast Guard planes, five British planes from Nassau, three U.S. Air Force planes from Florida, 13 U.S. Navy planes from Guantanamo Base, 14 from the U.S. Air Force's Kindley Field—where seven more were held in reserve—and craft from the two carriers.

The missing four-engined plane, Ariel, last reported its position at 11:30 a.m. EST Monday, about an hour after taking off in good weather for its five and a quarter hour flight to Jamaica. There were about seven crew members and 12 passengers aboard.

A radio-equipped Flying Fortress and two Pan-American Airways planes returned to base after searching all night without finding any trace of the missing transport.

Record Football Pool Prize

London, Jan. 18.—Kenneth Herbert, a 37-year-old gas meter checker of Bristol, has won £73,795 for a stake of sixpence on a football pool.

Herbert, who has five children, flew to London today to receive his prize, which is a record for this season.—Reuter.

Smoke and lava pour from fissures in the crater of Mauna Loa, on the island of Hilo, in Hawaii. The volcano is erupting for the first time since 1942.—AP Wirephoto.

TRIAL OF U.S. COMMUNISTS

GETS BIG NEWS COVERAGE

New York, Jan. 18.—The second day of the trial of 12 Communist leaders opened today with the defence continuing its arguments in opposition to the Government's motion to proceed with the case.

The defence is also opposing the Government's motion for the severance of the case of William Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party who is suffering from heart ailment and unable to attend court.

The 12 were indicted on July 30 last year on charges of conspiring to organise a Communist Party in the U.S. for teaching and advocating violent overthrow of the U.S. Government.

Defence counsel again objected strongly to police being stationed around the court house, but the judge said: "I found when I went to lunch on Monday that I was grateful because I had to have a little assistance to get through the crowds."

He denied motions to remove the police.

The trial is getting the biggest news coverage since the Lindbergh baby kidnapping trial in 1935. Sixty three reporters are accredited and drew lots for permanent seats.

In addition, scores of magazine writers, columnists, cartoonists and newsmen, radio and television men are present.—Associated Press.

SEVEN POINTS

The official stand regarding the other points can be summed up thus:

1. Abolition of the Constitution—revision may be considered.
2. Abolition of traditional institutions—concessions may be made but fundamental institutions such as the republican form of government must be preserved.
3. Reorganization of the Army—the Communist Army will also be reorganized in an overall programme with the Nationalist armed forces.
4. Confiscation of bureaucratic capital and land reform—these coincide with the Government policies but technical details remain to be discussed.
5. Abrogation of "national betrayal" treaties: the 1945 Sino-Soviet treaty and related protocols must also be taken into consideration in a general review of the foreign policy.
6. Convocation of a Political Consultative Conference and a coalition government—this can be accepted but the composition and other details of the conference and the coalition government must be discussed.—United Press.

RACING TIPS

(By "THE TURF")

FIRST RACE

My Love
Top Hat
Florilla
Outsider:—Fairy Feet.

SECOND RACE

Good Ship
Two Eld
Priority
Outsider:—Shanghai Beauty.

THIRD RACE

Rowanglon
High Speed
Empress Delight
Outsider:—First Alarm.

FOURTH RACE

Skymaster
Highlight
Shun Fung
Outsider:—Pay Day.

FIFTH RACE

Boom Town
Anyway
Bootsie
Outsider:—Larkspur Lad.

SIXTH RACE

V. I. P.
Liberty Ship
Madame Butterfly
Outsider:—Jeep Hoo.

SEVENTH RACE

Eye Witness
Gilda
National Guard
Outsider:—Topsall.

EIGHTH RACE

Airs and Graces
Sparkling Star
Amarant
Outsider:—Foker Face.

NINTH RACE

Ame Clipper
Argus
Radar
Outsider:—VE Day.

TENTH RACE

Frostlight
Ann Hing
Justice of Peace
Outsider:—Ding How.

BIG SWEEP WINNERS

It was reported this morning that a group of PWD employees had won the first prize in the Derby Sweep.

PWD officials this morning revealed that eight workers in the Roads and Tunnels Office had not turned up for duty. Their job was to tar roads, and their brushes and other equipment were not touched. Ticket No. 210138 won the first prize of \$705,000.

LATE EDITION

A late edition of the Telegraph will be issued this afternoon containing results of the first five races, pari-mutuels and cash sweeps.

SE ASIA DEFENCE CONFERENCE

Singapore, Jan. 18.—It was announced today that a defence policy conference in Southeast Asia would open at Bukit Serene in Johore State, on Friday, lasting three days.

Those attending will include the Malayan Commissioner-General, Malcolm MacDonald, the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, and the Governors of Singapore, Hongkong, North Borneo and Sarawak.

The announcement said commanders of the three fighting services would be consulted on certain questions.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Indonesian Stalemate

THE recent United States proposal for transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands to an independent United States of Indonesia adds little, if anything, to the chances of a settlement of one of the main problems facing the United Nations. The American proposal visualises complete Dutch withdrawal and the setting up of an elected Government for the whole of the Netherlands East Indies by April, 1950. It demands the immediate end of Dutch military operations and the release of all political prisoners arrested since December 17, and suggests the formation of a United Nations Commission—composed of the United States, Australia and Belgium—to supervise the transfer of power. The Dutch, who last week warned that they would ignore any United Nations order to withdraw from Republican territory or set free political prisoners, will obviously give no serious consideration to such a sweeping plan. Their own programme, announced by the Netherlands representative on the Security Council, Dr. J. H. Van Royen, aims at granting Indonesia independence as a federated Government under the Dutch crown. Dr. Van Royen proposes that an interim Government be set up within a month, that elections under United Nations supervision take place next autumn, and that control be transferred some time before the end of 1950. The Dutch still base their case on their avowal that Dr Soekarno's Government is incapable of controlling either the forces it has raised or the territory under its nominal rule. They have claimed all along to have a design for a free United States of Indonesia, and they

insist that last month's "police action" was forced on them by the growth of anarchy and disorder in what will be one of the main areas in that Union. There is no doubt that the Republicans have repeatedly been unable to honour agreements entered into with the Dutch, and this lends strength to the Dutch claim that they are acting for the benefit of the other peoples in the Netherlands East Indies. Another strong point in the Dutch defence is the effect a stable Indonesia would have on world recovery—especially on the supply of rubber and fats. The Republicans' case rests largely on the fundamental human rights envisaged in the Atlantic Charter, but there is no evidence that Dr Soekarno was consciously aware in his championship of the rights of his countrymen during the Japanese occupation. The situation is confused, and no doubt there is right on both sides. But the importance of an early end to the dispute lies not in its domestic effect in Indonesia or Holland, but in its effect on the United Nations. The Dutch have never agreed that the Security Council possesses the right to intervene in what they consider a domestic problem. The Council, however, is less concerned with legal niceties than with the threat to peace in the Far East constituted in the Dutch military operations. On the settlement of the problem may well depend the future of the United Nations. The present stalemate, if continued, could easily undermine its whole authority, and cause it to follow its predecessor, the League of Nations, into an inglorious oblivion.



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Brush your teeth with Ipana every morning and evening; then massage the gums vigorously with Ipana on the fingertip. This induces whiter, more lustrous teeth; firmer, healthier gums.



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WOMANSENSE

Study Habits Should Be Cultivated Early

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

YOU may be familiar with some scenes like these on a school morning. A child panicky over catching the school bus, his father, mother or other family members rushing about to find his cap, books or other things, a nervous father in his car honking his horn, fretting over being late to work, while a son or daughter whom he takes to school keeps him waiting; a child hounded to hurry from the time he gets up till he is pushed out the door for school. Some mothers say they must lie down for half an hour after such an ordeal.

Scenes like these don't occur just occasionally. They happen morning after morning. Perhaps the child leaves for school weeping or in a great dither, leaving a distraught parent behind—not a very happy outlook for the day.

What may be done about it? If the child goes to school with his father they should go at a regular time, and if the child is late, he can walk to school. If by bus, let the child worry about catching it.

In case the child walks regularly to school don't fret over getting him off on time. Ascertain the time when he must leave home in order to arrive at school on time.

study efforts count for more might be helpful to him through considering with him the following suggestions:

1. Most students don't need to study more, but better.

2. Don't let yourself daydream. By paying strict attention to class you can save time out of class. Hold yourself responsible for every question asked. Check the correctness of the answer you should have given. Get the assignment without thought of later asking what it is.

BUDGET TIME

3. Get all your work in on time. When an assignment covers several days or weeks in advance, budget your time so you will get your work completed when due.

4. Learn to take notes well in class. Take brief notes. Practice in taking and in jotting down mental notes right after class, or during the study period, or at home in the evening.

5. Have a regular time and place for study. Make a schedule with a definite period of time for each subject and try to stick to it. Get away from the radio and family conversation, if you can; otherwise train yourself to ignore them. While at study, refuse to talk to anyone. Pay attention to nothing but your work. Before you begin, assemble all your tools and don't let yourself "fiddle around." The moment your mind begins wandering, bring it

back and make it centre strongly on the job. After working vigorously for twenty or thirty minutes, it may be well to walk about for five minutes before another siege.

6. Before beginning work on any new assignment, review briefly the last lesson or last several lessons.

7. Learn to read well. If you are a poor reader, practice at home on materials much easier than those of your text books. Read for ideas rather than words.

8. When you read from a text or reference book, read the entire section through to get the general drift. Then reread it more carefully and turn it briefly into your own words. The bold type and paragraph headings will help you. Learn to summarise a paragraph in a sentence of your own. Memorise the thoughts of these sentences. You do not really know something until you can tell it in your own words.

HABIT FORMING

9. Don't deceive yourself or teacher by handing in work not your own. Every effort to earn grades by deceit spoils your habits of work and robs you of self-reliance and self-respect.

10. Select one evening for study out of your week-end, and discipline yourself to stick to it. Otherwise you will easily form the habit of letting all the evenings slip by with the result that you are unprepared on Monday.

EARLY EATING HABITS

The problem of dawdling on a school morning may lead back to early infancy. If, for example, you push food into the child, one, two or three, with more complicated scenes over his eating later, he may learn to dawdle over dressing himself when he is four, six or ten, dreading the unhappy meal ahead. Dawdling before school easily can centre about a poor appetite for breakfast.

Some ugly scenes on a school morning could be averted if the family rose twenty or thirty minutes earlier. When the commencing father eats against the watch the slightest delay forced upon him by any other member of the family may annoy him and he, in turn may annoy other members of the family. Twenty minutes less of sleeping might save more nervous energy than could be restored by several hours more of sleep.

Parents wishing to help the child in the upper grades, high school and college to make his

SCARF-BLOUSE

SCARF TRICKS ARE fun, and make modish magic too. She who has a way with a scarf knows how to improvise a pretty gilet, a blouse, an apron, a sash, a turban, original neckwear—tricks that are a boon to the budget wardrobe. It can be turned into a blouse too. Simply fold the generously cut scarf in half and tie the ends at the back of the neck. Fashion a smooth high neckline with an attractive drape fastened by means of a colourful pin.

THE FASHION revival has extended to lingerie, and one of the most popular is the good old chemise. It isn't just a whim that has brought back the traditional combination of short slip and pantie. It is because the chemise, when cut on slim lines, is ideal for wear with the narrow skirt, also an important fashion come back.

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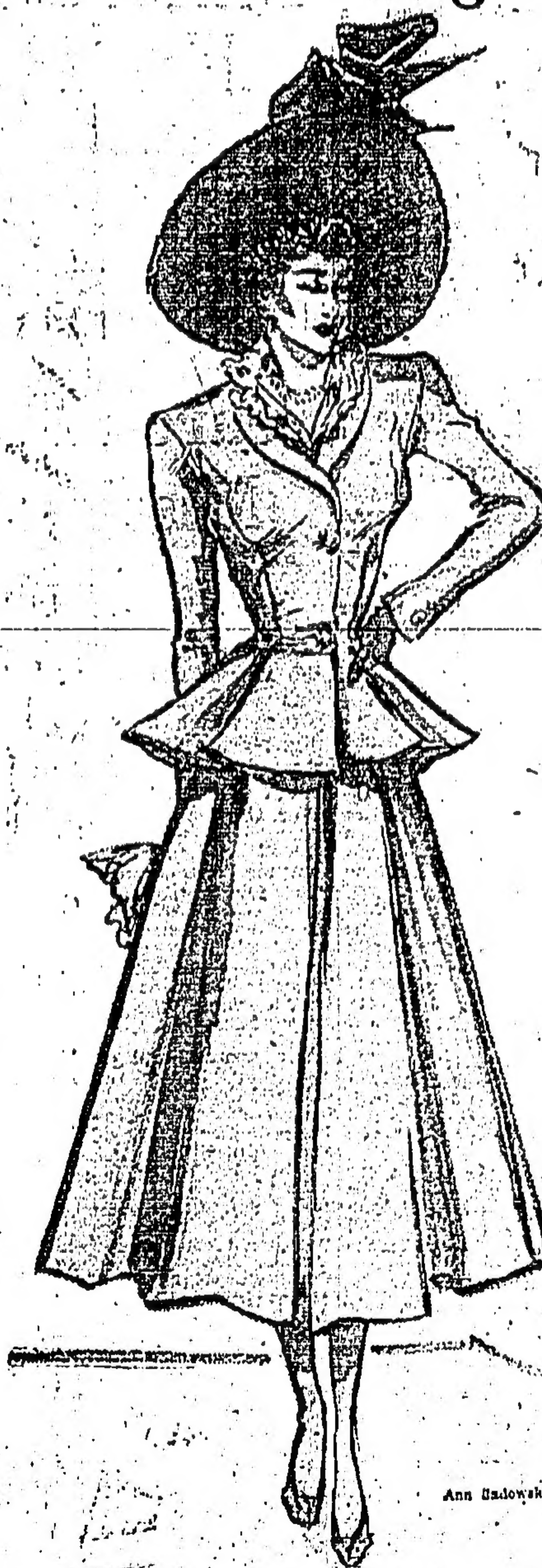
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White Wedding Suit



By PRUNELLA MOOD

WHY it's so new, we would not know, for you'd think that long before now some top designer would have fashioned a white silk dressmaker suit strictly for a bride's purposes. But so far as this department knows, this is the first suit of its type, designed for the wedding ceremony purposely. Brides often wear suits, but they have to adapt what's on hand to their wishes, or have them made to order.

Ann Sadovsky makes this suit of very stiff white silk faille, elegant and appropriate to the occasion. The organza collar is crusted with fine lace, and a safe departure from too much white without veil and train is given the ensemble by a huge capuchine velvet hat, and biscuit beige suede gloves. Either brown and yellow orchids, or white orchids, would be the expected flower addition.

Use The Right Shade Of Powder



Denay Venula, of stage, screen and radio fame, chooses just the right shade of powder, applies it carefully.

By HELEN FOLLETT

ONE interesting achievement of the cosmetic chemists, one for which women are grateful, is the delicate consistency of complexion powders. Some high grade products are like the powder on a butterfly's wings, soft and perfect beyond words. The gamut of shades run from soft creams to green, from ivory to mauve, with many fine nuances of the ever popular rachelle and flesh tints.

While it is difficult to classify types of skins, there are simple rules that fit the cases fairly well. For instance, the true blonde is advised by beauticians to use a creamy powder with geranium lip-stick. If rouge she must use, it must naturally be harmonious with the colour used on the mouth. For eye shading she can use blue of the faintest tone. Many specialists say that when shadows are used, the synthetic blush should be omitted. Too much colour and the face becomes lithographic.

The brown-haired, brown-eyed brunette will find a deep rachelle with the slightest suggestion of flesh flattering—you get these blended at cosmetic bars. The Latin type brunette must have an ochre powder. She is the one type that can use a vivid lipstick to advantage.

Mauve powder has wonderful possibilities for the white haired woman; it gives the older skin an appearance of delicate transparency. Some blondes use this shade touching the eyelids with the rouge pad, tinting the lips with an orange-red pencil.

Green powder tones down the florid complexion. It is not as terrible as it sounds.

If a woman is sedate in dress, or reserved, then her powder, rouge and lipstick must follow her natural reserve, be used sparingly, applied deftly. In all cases, no matter what the type, it should be remembered that make-up is a privilege that should not be abused.



Let's Eat

BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

PRESSURE COOKERY QUESTIONNAIRE

"STEP up ladies and gentlemen, and examine these food platters and the entire menu which Madame Allen and I have prepared before your eyes. Madame will be glad to answer all your questions."

Here is one of the menus that we suggested to our friends.

Dinner

Tossed Green Salad
Cheese Onion Toasts
Pot-Roast of Beef, Veal or Lamb
Mashed Potatoes
Turnips and Peas
Apple Betty
Nutmeg Hard Sauce
Coffee or Tea
Milk (Children)
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Cheese Onion Toasts

Cut 4 slices bread in halves and toast one side. Spread the untoasted side with 3 tbsp. grated cheese creamed with 1 tsp. minced onion and 1 tsp. butter or margarine; dust with paprika and toast until the spread bubbles and browns.

Pressured Pot Roast of Beef, Veal or Lamb

Brown the meat all over in savoury fat. To pressure cook, place the rack in the cooker and pour in 1 c. water or liquid drained from cooked vegetables. This should barely come up over the rack, and no higher. Dust the meat with salt, pepper and 1/4 tsp. marjoram, and place in the cooker. Cover with 1 1/2 c. mixed peeled, diced carrots, white turnip, celery and 1 peeled, sliced medium sized onion. Adjust the cover; bring to 15 lbs. pressure and process 11 min. to the pound. Potatoes can be added 10 min. before the meat will be done. Serve with onion gravy.

Pot Roast (Kettle Method): Prepare the pot roast as described. Place in a heavy kettle with a rack in the bottom. Add 2 c. hot water, or liquid drained from cooked vegetables. Cover closely and simmer until fork tender, from 2 to 3 hrs.

Pressure-Cooked Apple Betty

Lightly brown 2 c. soft bread crumbs in the oven. Combine with 3 tbsp. melted butter or margarine, 1/2 c. granulated or brown sugar, 1/2 tsp. cinnamon and 1/2 tsp. clove. Butter a metal or enameled bowl that will fit loosely into the cooker. Put in alternate layers of the crumb mixture and 2 c. sliced tart cooking apples, leaving at least 1" free at the top, as the betty expands. Tie 2 thicknesses of wax paper over the top. Place the rack in the cooker; pour in 1 c. hot water and put in the betty. Close the cooker and steam for 5 min. Bring the pressure up to 15 lbs.; process 10 min. and cool the cooker. If a brown top is desired, remove the wax paper and slide the betty under the broiler for 1 min. Serve warm with top cream or hard sauce.

Apple Betty (Oven Method): Follow the preceding recipe with this exception. Omit the wax paper; roasting. Top the betty with 1 tsp. margarine and 1 tsp. sugar; slow-bake at 350 F. for 1 hr.

The menu we prepared included Hors d'Oeuvres variées, consisting of small halved tomatoes filled with tuna fish and olive salad, Maine sardines on halved hard-cooked eggs, celery curls, scallions cut like lilies, carrot sticks, greens and olives. For service with this we made diamond shaped bread canapés spread with salmon paste and bloater paste and arranged like a mosaic on a square tray.

The main course was veal scalloped arranged around a big mound of spaghetti with tomato sauce, and garnished with mushrooms, green pepper rings and crescents.

Dessert was a beautiful two layer sponge cake put together with raspberry jam, covered on top with a layer of seedless green grapes bordered with pineapple points and cherries and surrounded with chilled fruit cocktail. Our audience was very friendly and alert. Many of them asked questions, especially about pressure-cooking. Here is a brief summary of the questions most often asked together with the answers:

Q. When cooling the cooker, why must I be careful not to run water over the over-pressure or safety plug?

A. If water is run over the plug, some may be added to the cooked food. This is the reason pressure-cooked foods are sometimes watery.

Q. Can two or more vegetables be cooked at the same time?

A. Yes, provided the cooking time for each vegetable is the same.

Q. What causes meat to stick to the bottom of the cooker?

A. If the cooker is not hot enough when the rack is added, meat may stick. First, the cooker without the cover should be heated thoroughly until the very top part is hot, before the rack is put in. If the cooker is sufficiently hot, and enough fat is added, meat will not stick.

Q. Can soup be prepared in a pressure cooker?

A. Yes; but do not fill the cooker more than half full.

Q. When should the rack be used in the pressure-cooker?

A. Almost always, except when a cereal, dried fruit or dried vegetables, stews, or soups are being prepared.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



AMERICAN HUNT—Charles R. Rogers, master of the pack, leads bassets in the field on the Crookabout Farm of Mr and Mrs Edgar G. Barnes in western Maryland. The hunt is a twice-weekly occasion for the short-legged dogs of French origin which were imported from England.



OPERATION WINDMILL—Materials for a fire lookout tower on top of 3,260-foot Mt Pequawket, near Kearsarge, New Hampshire, are ferried in by helicopter. Top: Pilot Edwin Packer hovers over the area. Bottom: Lumber is secured on the side of the machine. Project in less than two weeks saves the labour of an estimated 15 men back-packing the load over a five-week period.



BEAUTY—Maggy Saragne poses with her pet, 'Uselle', in Paris after she won a "beauty-and-the-beast" contest.



COUNSEL—Clark McAdams Clifford (above), a native of Fort Scott, Kansas, is special counsel to President Truman.



THE BUTTON GAME—Betty Button of Toledo demonstrates her basic dress ensemble. By a mere change of buttons, Betty can use four different skirts with her single blouse of fine printed cotton.



THAT CONTENTED LOOK—Sally Ann Chitwood of Garber, Oklahoma, fondles her well-fed woolly lambs entered in a junior feeding contest at the International Livestock Show in Chicago. The Southdown wethers average 110 pounds.



SHORT RIDE—This United States Army P-80 jet fighter crashed in a corner of Mitchell Field, New York, while taking off recently.



"HORN OF PLENTY"—That is the title of this combined floral and fruit display held by Arlene Torpey of Hoboken, New Jersey, at the New York Retail Florists' Show.

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ADMIRE OWN WORK—Amerigo Impre-Tot, a Hungarian, who has lived in Italy since 1933, looks at his humorous works, at his Rome studio. He has been employed by the Shah of Persia to carve a monument in Teheran to Iranian soldiers who, in combat with Russians, stuck to their guns after their officers fled. Impre-Tot was a parachute trooper with the Allies in Italy.

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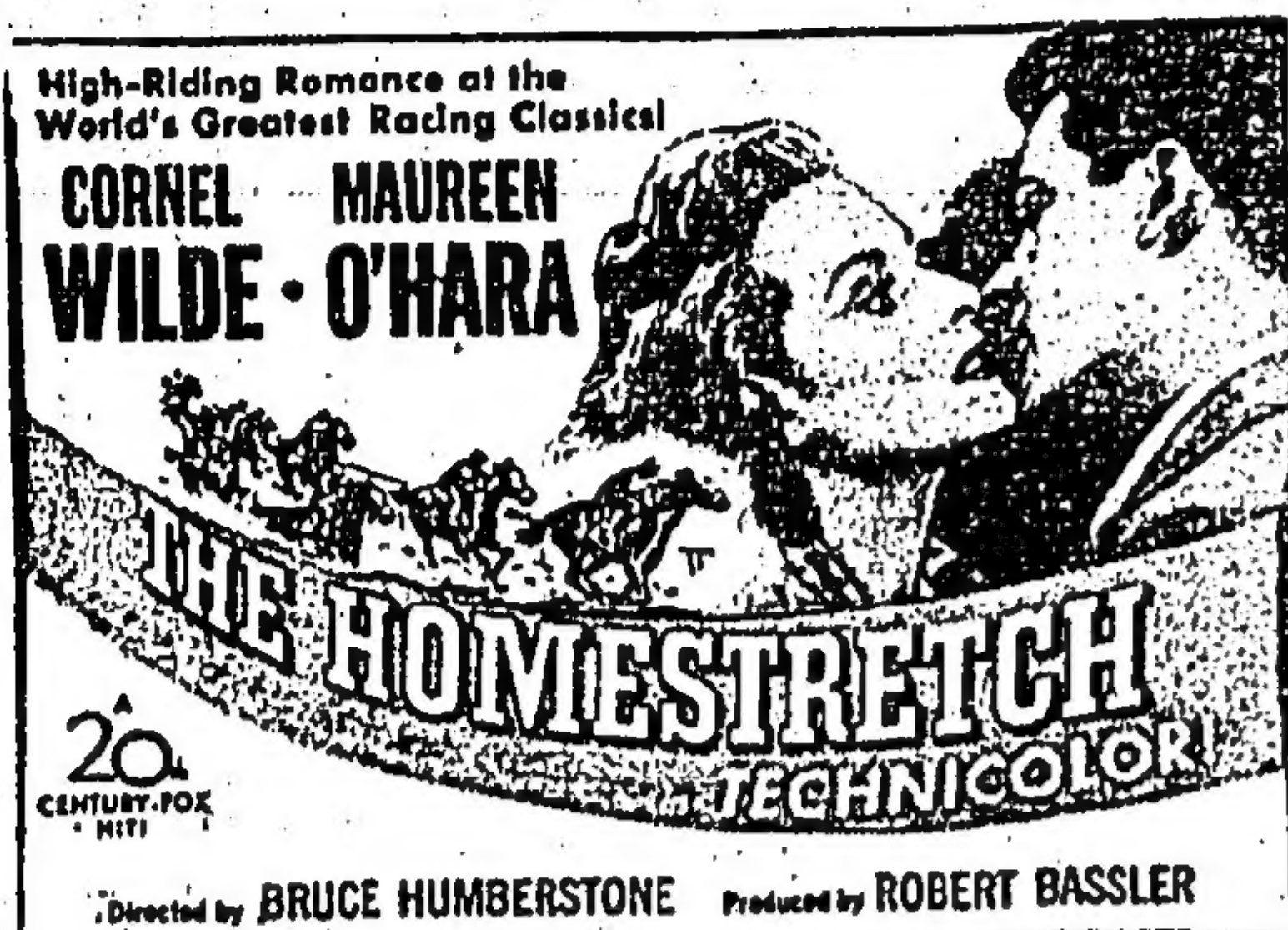
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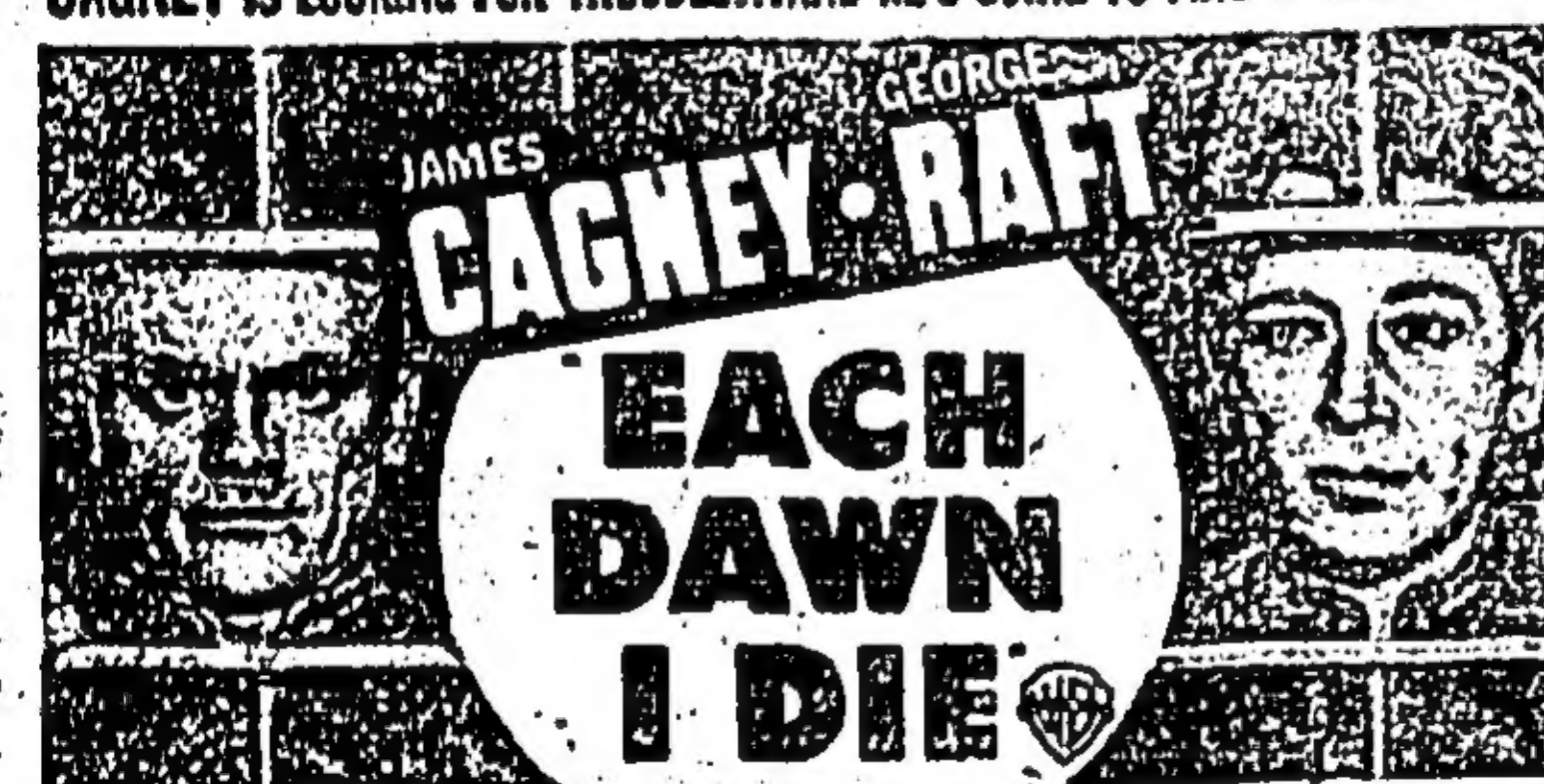
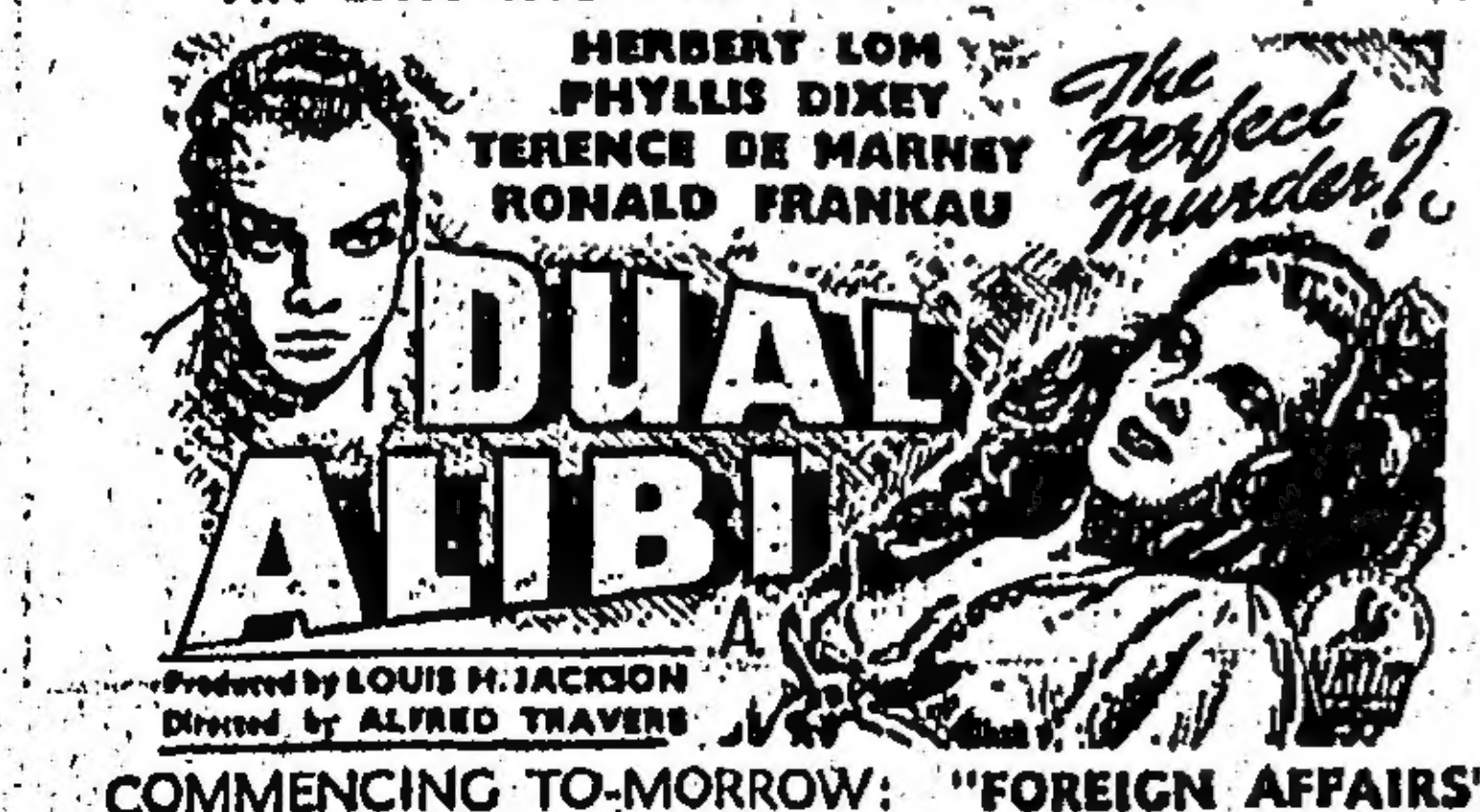


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COMMENCING TO-MORROW: "FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

FIFTEENTH INSTALMENT:

EISENHOWER WAS MY BOSS

By KAY SUMMERSBY

MONDAY, June 12, was a big day for General Eisenhower. Leaving our CP before six o'clock in the morning, he took the visiting VIP party to Normandy.

General Ike came back 8.30 p.m., feeling chipper that he had not noticed at long last, in fact, by actually visiting the troops, and happy that everyone's spirits seemed so high.

In addition, there was another, unofficial reason for his happiness—a reunion with his son. Graduated from West Point on D-Day, Second Lieutenant John S. D. Eisenhower was en route to England to spend leave with his famous father. General Ike had dispatched Tex Lee to Preswick to meet John.

On June 20, I lost all interest in war.

General Ike had several of us out to Telegraph Cottage for dinner. John, he said, was fretting because the West Point graduation leave was almost over; he was due back at Fort Benning.

"I'm sending John home in my B-17," the General explained. "Tex is going along. So are Mattie Pinette and Sergeant Farr." He looked at me. "There's a spare place and I know you're anxious to meet Dick's mother." How would you like to go along?

Our send-off from the Germans was a buzz-bomb. It landed several hundred yards away and rattled the car windows as we drove out to the airport.

All of us breathed a sigh of relief when London and the airport were far behind.

Two women rushed up to welcome us to Washington. One was Mrs. George Allen; the other, Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower. I found the General's wife an attractive, petite woman, her bangs the hint to a vivacious, friendly personality. We all chatted excitedly. Then Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Allen went off to town, with John in tow, promising to call.

Mrs Eisenhower

NEXT afternoon, I went up to the fashionable Wardman Park to visit Mrs. Eisenhower, who greeted me at the door with a welcome, tinkling, orange-filled. Old fashioned. Her cordiality helped me to meet the wives of various friends around headquarters, men I had known in North Africa and in England. In the beginning, I felt strange and foreign, much too British and much too militarized for this forgotten social side of femininity. But their natural friendliness soon thawed my embarrassment. Moreover, we had mutual interests, mutual friends—like husbands, mutual meetings, the wives of overseas friends, putting flesh on the name-skeletons rattled so continuously by lonely husbands abroad; they enjoyed meeting someone who knew their husbands, who could tell them how their husbands looked, how they felt, what they ate, where they lived, et cetera. It was a lovely afternoon and I enjoyed it thoroughly.

Amidst all this excitement I tried to get in touch with Dick's mother at her home in New York State. Innumerable telephone calls (which impressed me with the speed and courtesy of long-distance operators in America) disclosed Mrs. Arnold to be en route to Florida. No one knew exactly how she was going, or where she would stay down there. Two days before our party was due to head back to London, she called from Florida, distraught at driving right through Washington, unaware I was there on a visit.

I had a wonderful day and a night with Mrs. Arnold, collecting a bad case of sunburn in Miami...and, more important, a new, close friend.

Army Wives

AND I didn't have to ride back in that bucket-sent C-47. Our old B-17 showed up in Miami. Captain Larry Hansen, General Eisenhower's pilot, had a general reason for coming down—firstly, we were due to leave for England the very next day; secondly, his wife lived in nearby Coral Gables. We took off for Washington that afternoon.

Some of the Army wives I met this time left a bad taste in my memory. A few seemed so calculating, so cold. They gauged each other purely by rank, more so than the most rank-conscious West Pointer. All social and personal attention centred on those whose husbands carried more Brass. And, I'm afraid, a shocking amount of that attention was focussed on the ranking leaders with but one of two ideas in mind, sometimes both—a promotion for the husband, and/or a transfer to better duty, preferably in the United States.

I was hurt, then angered at the slander of WAC's overseas. The girls in London and Algiers had told me about it, but I still didn't believe

such selfish venom existed until I ran right into it in Washington.

Some of the most social Army wives made it quite clear—crystal-clear—they regarded any uniformed female overseas as a mere "camp follower."

I looked at these Washington wives in their smart frocks, nibbling luxurious foods, making cocktail talk, safe in one of the world's few unbombed cities. Then I thought of the WAC's working long and thankless hours overseas, often living in tents or buggy barracks, anxious about loved ones in battle, still carrying on.

I thought of Red Cross girls who got up before dawn to drive their Clubmobiles on to isolated airfields, distributing coffee, doughnuts, and good American cheer to airmen taking off for possible death over Europe. I thought of the mutilated men I'd seen in hospitals, of the American nurses who worked day after day with those wounded, drawing upon a personal courage almost holy in its selflessness. I thought of the nurses I'd seen in the waters around our tormented Strathallen, the nurses staggering through the mud in Tunisia at the time of Kasgrine Pass.

How, I wondered, how could these Washington gossips have the colossal conceit and self-deception not to see their own shameful images? How could they jump all overseas service women into one dirty group and then jab it with woman's cruelest weapon against woman—moral slander?

Being human, I was even more upset at learning my own reputation was lost. In addition to being a woman overseas, I was a foreign woman—and I travelled with the High Brass. Therefore, I was a Bad Woman. This was fact, gleefully acknowledged and established fact. These women didn't—and don't—leave any loophole for doubt: they didn't and don't—give any opportunity for defence. Nothing I could say or do would change this attitude. I was classified, labelled, and filed.

There will be a lot of argument about the nationalisation of pubs. Old Moore Gubbins prophesies that they will be nationalised eventually because the pub is on its way out. As most of them have already lost their character, this won't matter much. By the time they are nationalised the whole of Britain will have lost its character. Women struck the first blow at pubs. Dogs struck the second. Radio struck the third. The final blow will be struck by some future Government department. Grudge of wit, and nourisher of genius, the pub, which was once the meeting place for good conversation between "this happy breed of men," has now become a meeting place for women and dogs. When either of these are not yapping you can overhear some witless little pest trying to shout a dirty joke through a symphony concert.

As the cost of this boredom is now almost prohibitive, the men who remember the time when you could buy cosiness, elegance, and entertainment for a shilling or two will soon be staying away from pubs in thousands.

They will either drink at home or join clubs. As they are the men who made the pubs, the pubs will die without them.

Old Moore Gubbins foresees that the Government will then take over, though the younger generation, who have never known anything better, will hardly notice the difference.

This all-out assault upon my character hurt! It hurt terribly. After the hurt came resentment. I thought bitterly of my tormented days in the Blitz, of my torpedoes in the Mediterranean, of my driver's life in North Africa. I thought bitterly of Dick. I thought of my day-to-day work, small but directly connected with the war. And I thought of all the kindness, the gentlemanly and understanding kindness, shown me by some of these wives' own husbands; it wasn't fair to those men, let alone to me.

My wounds soon festered into scar tissue destined to stay inflamed the rest of my life. Practically every woman who served abroad in uniform bears this wound. It's the one thing we'll never forgive, never forget. It's the most painful wound of all, for a woman—and it didn't come from the enemy.

Nor has it stopped with the return of peace. A small wicked voice inside cries out: "Next war, my girl, you may as well do all these things of which you're accused; they'll say you did, anyhow!"

Tarnished but slightly by this one experience, the Washington visit drew to a close. That old war-born sense of urgency surged through all of us as the B-17 took off, circled the lovely city of Washington for a final salute, and then headed "home" back to the war.

Thousand Worries.

GENERAL Eisenhower was beset by thousand worries. The Prime Minister maintained his barrage of objections to the invasion of southern France, he insisted on touring the battle area, he called for all-out assaults to destroy the Nazis, he pressed for heavier air attacks upon V-weapon platforms. The General fretted, alternately, about difficulties holding up General Bradley's attack and Monty's push. He was forced to take demotion

action against a general officer for failure in battle. Privately, he sank into the depths of despair when the Air Force messed up a co-ordinated assault by dropping its bombs "short," killing some of our own troops, including Lieutenant General L. J. McNair, a high War Department observer who had been wounded previously in Tunisia.

Inevitably, the General suffered several bad headaches, complained about his blood pressure and, in a rare mood of fatigue, spent one morning in bed.

Always, the General had Monty gnawing at his nerves. As a patriotic Briton, I shared the universal British respect for General Montgomery's historic success in the desert. As a woman, and as a civilian, I didn't pretend to understand his military troubles, such as the concentration of Germans on his front, the lack of replacements, and the like. But, as a SHAEF staff member, as part of the official family, and as secretary-driver to General Eisenhower, I grew to dislike the very name of Montgomery. In my personal opinion, he gave the Supreme Commander more worry than any other one individual in the entire Allied command.

Montgomery

It wasn't a question of nationality. Some of General Ike's best friends and open admirers were cravens. Britishers such as the Prime Minister, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, and Air Chief Marshal Tedder. Dwight Eisenhower was the one man available in the Western armies who could mould AFHQ, then SHAEF, into closely knit Allied headquarters which rose above national rivalries and characteristics to win the greatest war in Europe's history.

It wasn't a mere question of temperament, for Ike handled the explosive General Patton with kid gloves lined in mail, and Patton invariably offered the closest of co-operation, despite his occasional burr. Just after General Eisenhower approved Patton's promotion in August, General Eisenhower gave out orders that any future statement by Blood-and-Guts could be struck out by censors. Correspondents understood.

Monty, Britain's most glamorous and successful general to date, simply couldn't be sacked. That was the simple, unspoken truth, in my opinion. His retirement from



Montgomery was careful and moved slowly. Kay Summersby today describes the reactions in Supreme Headquarters to this way attitude.

European action would have kicked up a storm in Britain big enough to smash Allied unity.

My own guess is General Ike knew that, all too well. He had no scruples about replacing officers who didn't measure up to his yardstick of efficiency; he reduced generals right and left. One was a good friend and a West Point classmate; when this man failed in combat, however, Ike decided the Supreme Commander couldn't afford the luxury of friendship at the expense of the war effort. He reduced the divisional commander to a colonel. This particular officer was pure gold. He took the demotion gracefully, begged not to be returned to the States in disgrace, stayed on in action as a colonel, and eventually won his stars back—the hard way. Regardless, the fact remained that Monty was in the line-up, for better or for worse.

Unfortunately, I thought it was often the latter.

The June day we left for Washington, for instance, General Eisenhower entered in the diary: "Saw Tedder, who is just returned from the beachhead. Monty momentarily expecting heavy counter-attack, which he is confident of defeating. Meanwhile he is just waiting."

Six days later he added: "Wrote letter to Monty urging all-out offensive to break the deadlock and get elbow room." (Continued on Page 5)

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

mutterings at the ballroom's offering after the first week. What is quite certain is that if professional men are taxed any more they will find that the work is not worth the money left by the tax-gatherer, and the country will have to rely on amateurs for all its entertainment, whether it is art, music, drama, or literature.

1999

PEERING into the distant future, P.O.M.G. can see a Britain once famed throughout the civilised world for its poets, unable to find the writer of a second-rate thriller in a population composed of Government officials, Government employees, and workers, all in guaranteed employment, all properly fed and housed, and all deemed to live very long and dreary lives, thanks to the advance of medical science.

Writers worth reading must either suffer or observe others suffer; or must be indignant about something or for somebody. In Utopia there will be nothing to be indignant about. Nobody will suffer anything but boredom.

Although this will be a most admirable state of affairs, for which all thoughtful and humane people have striven, it will be a very dull state of affairs. There will be nothing new to read, see, or hear, because men who produce work of any value are not bred in safe, unadventurous communities, and never will be.

Looking 50 years ahead, Old Moore Gubbins can see Britain, once the envy of all nations, as no more than a minor Iceland, only colder. Even then the inhabitants will not have found out how to keep their houses warm. Thanks to the discovery of new life-saving drugs, the average age of the population will be 85, which will increase the national cost of wigs and dentures.

But as the middle-classes will be dead and the young people will have escaped to foreign parts, there will be nobody earning money to pay for them in taxation. So the old folk will be looking pretty rough by then. And who cares?

End of middle-classes

BY this time the destruction of the middle-class will be almost complete. With all their money gone to buy dentures for the toothless and wigs for the bald, winked out of their clubs by women and savage dogs, and unable to bear the organised misery of the State pub (even if they had twopenny left to buy a rock cake at the dreary bars), the survivors will die of broken hearts or semi-starvation.

Old Moore Gubbins believes that the death of the middle-classes will have a profound effect on other classes.

As the chief contributors to the arts and to national entertainment the end of the middle-class will mean that the rest will have to entertain themselves, writing their own dull books, producing their own dull news sheets, producing and acting in their own unconsciously funny films and plays, painting their own terrible pictures, writing their own incredible music, and providing their own radio programmes.

Whether the workers will remain happy and cheerful if they are obliged to listen to the Bolshoi-makers' Brass Band or the Factory Folies is problematical, though Old Moore Gubbins thinks that, as they have been so long accustomed to first-class professional entertainment for almost nothing, there will be

Clubs next

SOON after that the Government will become more and more dominated by women, either in the Government itself or at the ballot box, and will turn its attention to clubs.

Women have always hated men's clubs because women are not allowed in them. Maybe dogs dislike them because dogs are kept out, too.

O.M.G. therefore prophesies that, under pressure from women, the Government will pass a law making clubs for men only illegal.

The result of this will be that women (and their dogs) will force their way into the clubs. All the members will resign at once, leaving the women in complete possession.

As women are not clubbable in the sense that they can be happy together for long, the clubs will die and another chunk of British life will be wiped out.

People will be so miserable by then that some ass in some Government department will be told to revive the spirit of the British pub. He will be about as successful as the half-naked women who try to revive folk dances.

NANCY Nuts to You



NO U.S. COMMENT ON S. AFRICAN RACE RIOTING

Washington, Jan. 18.—Government circles have resolutely refused to comment on the South African rioting, but there was unmistakable relief at indications contained in the latest dispatches that the trouble had been brought under control.

Most Americans realised that like their own country, South Africa harboured a racial problem, although its triangular character is not completely understood.

Antarctic Naval Agreement

London, Jan. 18.—Britain, Argentina and Chile will tonight exchange agreed statements excluding naval demonstrations in the Antarctic during the current Antarctic summer 1948-49, it was learned authoritatively today.

The agreement, which was negotiated in London, will ban demonstrations by warships in the Antarctic below the 60th Southern Parallel during the current Antarctic summer season. It is believed, however, that the agreement will be extended later.

The carrying of supplies to existing bases in the Antarctic by unarmed transports will not be affected by the agreement.

Talks which were initiated in London early in November continued here with Dr Juan Bramuglia and an agreement was reached then in principle.

Details were subsequently worked out by the Argentine Ambassador, Dr Ricardo de Laboulaye, and Sir Orme Sargent, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Informal quarters expressed the opinion that the present British cruise in the Antarctic by British naval units will not contravene the agreement and will keep to a route above the 60th Parallel.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office spokesman said today that the British Government had been informed by Chile that the latest Chilean Antarctic expedition was now on its way to the Falkland Islands.

Details were not yet known, but the spokesman indicated that according to available information the expedition seemed to be a routine move.

The British Admiralty announced last week a visit of naval units to Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and a "routine visit to the Falkland Islands."—United Press.

Not Selling Out, Says Selznick

Hollywood, Jan. 18.—The film producer David Selznick, today declared Warner Brothers' studio report that he was selling out.

Selznick, 47-year-old fiancé of actress Jennifer Jones, said, his stars to Warners and other studios, but pointed out that he had been doing this for years.

The Warner announcement said Selznick, who headed production at RKO and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer before organising his own studio, "has made us an offer of all his properties."

This would include such stars as Jennifer Jones, Gregory Peck, Joseph Cotton, Shirley Temple, Valia, Louis Jourdan and Robert Mitchum, all under contract to Selznick.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"The youngsters certainly have changed since our day, Mrs. Pzingle—I'm glad they don't know the things we used to get arrested for!"



Film star Wanda Hendrix smiles at Audie Murphy, America's most decorated soldier of World War II, after they had obtained a wedding licence at Glendale, California. They planned to be married in North Hollywood.

Dalton Surprises European Unity Committee

Paris, Jan. 18.—Mr Hugh Dalton, leader of the British delegation, told the six-power European Unity Committee in Paris today that the British Government proposes that Strasbourg, capital of Alsace, be the seat of the proposed "Council of Europe."

According to a British delegation member, this was one of several surprise proposals Mr Dalton sprang on the Committee.

Britain's Meat Cut

London, Jan. 18.—Britain's fresh meat ration is to be cut from January 23 because of delay in deliveries of meat from Argentina, the Ministry of Food announced tonight.

The ration will be reduced from one shilling's worth to 10 pence worth a week. The canned corned meat ration remains the same at two-penny worth a week.

The Argentine Government has assured Britain that they will do their utmost to make good the shortage as soon as possible but it is anticipated that by the end of March deliveries will still be 60,000 tons in arrears.

From January 30, Britain's bacon ration is to be reduced to two ounces weekly.—Reuter.

Most Delicate Phase Of Negotiations

Rhodes, Jan. 18.—The Israeli-Egyptian armistice talks here entered today what United Nations sources described as "the most delicate phase"—the discussion of armistice positions.

If this stage of the talks, considered to be the stiffest hurdle the conference has to tackle, is satisfactorily passed, the initialling of an agreement is extremely likely.

The acting United Nations Mediator, Ralph Bunche, saw the heads of the delegations separately this morning, receiving suggestions and counter-suggestions to a draft armistice prepared by himself and his staff.

Informal meetings were expected to go on throughout today and tomorrow with a plenary session tentatively arranged either 1-2 tomorrow or on Thursday. Such a full session would indicate a favourable agreement between the two sides, according to United Nations sources.—Reuter.

Old Trooper Now Family Ship

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—The iron-ship, Empress of Australia, built in 1914, has been re-fitted to carry more soldiers' families, and when she sails from Liverpool on Friday for Port Said, she will carry an extra hundred women and children.

Her re-fit as strictly a family ship is part of the War Office scheme to cut the delay in taking wives and children to their men-folk serving overseas.

With the Uster Orduna, now on the way to Port Said, the Empress of Australia is to maintain a regular shuttle service between Liverpool and the Middle East. Accommodation has been improved to make the families as comfortable as possible.—Reuter.

No official details of the other proposals were available tonight. It was learned in delegation circles that Mr Dalton had received a very hard and fast brief from Mr Ernest Bevin to press for maximum powers to the Consultative Council of Ministers, leaving the proposed European Assembly or Parliament with more limited functions than the continental partners of Britain originally wanted.

The new British proposals to the European Unity Committee today were, according to British delegation sources, drawn up following Mr Bevin's talks with the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, in London last week.

Mr Bevin apparently persuaded M. Schuman to agree that the Consultative Assembly—proposed by the French and the Belgians—should have severely restricted powers.

As outlined by one of the continental delegations, Mr Dalton's proposal provides that the Consultative Assembly should discuss only subjects submitted to it by the Ministers' Council and should have the right merely to make recommendations on them.

Mr Bevin was believed to have conceived the idea of Strasbourg being the seat of the proposed Council of Europe because of the historic significance of the University town as a centre of Western European civilisation and a link between France and Germany.

The French delegation, it was learned, expressed disappointment at the plan put forward by Mr Dalton today. One French delegate said the trend of today's discussion was "very bad," but he hoped for an "improvement" before the end of the session.

It appeared probable tonight that the European Unity Committee would not make a unanimous report to the five-power Foreign Ministers' Council in Paris.

London later this month, and that the foreign ministers themselves would take the final decision.

The Committee talks lasted one and a half hours. Real business is expected to begin tomorrow.

M. Guy Mollet, Secretary General of the French Socialist Party, deputising for the Socialist leader, M. Leon Blum, led the French delegates.

The Belgian and Dutch delegates were led by M. Franz Van Cauwelaert, Speaker of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, and Dr Alberda, a Socialist Member of the Dutch Lower House.

M. Fernand Laes and M. Michel Ransquin represented Luxembourg.—Reuter.

Fire In Shanghai

Shanghai, Jan. 18.—A disastrous fire yesterday wiped out a squatters' colony in the southern suburbs of Shanghai. After quelling the flames, firemen discovered the charred corpses of an adult and a child.

Over 1,000 people were rendered homeless by fire, which broke out in a firecracker shop in a cluster of make-shift shanties where refugees from North China and other war-torn areas were living.—Reuter.

"No Other Way," Says Deakin

Paris, Jan. 18.—Mr Arthur Deakin, President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, announced in Paris tonight that union representatives of the Western democracies had decided "there is no other way but to bring our association with the WFTU to an end."

He was speaking at an all-day closed session of the WFTU Executive Bureau, considering a British proposal to suspend the organisation's activities for a year.

The formal breakaway of British, American and Dutch trade union movements from the Federation will not take place until tomorrow morning, but Mr Deakin and Mr James D. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Congress of Industrial Organisations, separately told reporters: "Our decision has been taken."

Mr Carey said he "may, or may not attend, tomorrow's meeting."

Mr Deakin, on behalf of the non-Communist trade union representative will move a recommendation to the national centres affiliated to the WFTU to adopt the British proposal for suspending activities.

He will recommend the appointment of trustees to administer WFTU affairs.

Observers believed there were four almost certain votes—the Soviet, Italian and Chinese representatives and the French Secretary-General of the WFTU, M. Louis Sallant—to defeat the three of the British, American and Dutch representatives.

Mr Deakin described M. Sallant's counter-proposal that the Executive Bureau should defer consideration pending meetings of the Executive Committee and Executive Council and finally the General Council as "a refusal to face the issue, a device to sidetrack the decision on our main proposal."

Mr Deakin said: "It has been said we prefer capitalism to socialism. We reject such suggestions with the contempt they are worth."

M. Sallant said tonight that the proposals are a "clear violation of the democratic and constitutional rules of the WFTU." The Dutch, British and American representatives showed an "obvious determination to break away from the WFTU," said M. Sallant, who said he had little hope of the quarrel being mended.

He added: "The WFTU will carry on anyway." He said he had presented the Executive Bureau with a joint resolution calling on the Executive Committee and the Executive Council to convene within three months to consider the two proposals.—Reuter.

Mouse In The Chips Cost Him £10 Fine

London, Jan. 18.—A mouse cooked in with the chipped potatoes cost Frederick Pilling, a Croydon restaurant operator, a £10 fine today.

Pilling pleaded guilty to a charge of selling food unfit for human consumption, but said he kept a cat in the restaurant and did not know there were any mice around the place.

One girl testified that she found a "piece of string" in her chips but learned a few minutes later that it was the "residue" of half a mouse another girl found in her potatoes.

"Everyone immediately stopped eating," the prosecutor said. Pilling's lawyer said the mouse was very small and that it was a "piece of string" and that it was not being detected.—Associated Press.

TO OPPOSE CHURCHILL

London, Jan. 18.—A student at Oxford, who will soon graduate at the age of 37, has been chosen by the Labour Party for an all-out effort to oust Mr Winston Churchill from the House of Commons at next year's general election.

A returned serviceman, Seymour Hills, was picked tonight by the Labour Party Organisation in Mr Churchill's constituency of Woodford, Essex—a suburb of North-East London—to oppose the wartime Premier.

The Labour Party did not put up a candidate against Mr Churchill in the 1945 election. Hills worked as a printer and then for a car manufacturer after leaving elementary school. He rose to the rank of captain during five years in the British Army and entered Oxford after being discharged from the Army.—Associated Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.01, Children's Half Hour: "Alice in Wonderland" by Lewis Carroll (Episode 3); "The Trial of the Century" (BBC); 6.30, "The Three Suns—Instrumental" (Trio 840); 7.00, "The News" (Radio 4); 7.10, "The News" (Radio 4); 7.20, "The News" (Radio 4); 7.30, "The News" (Radio 4); 7.40, "The News" (Radio 4); 7.50, "The News" (Radio 4); 8.00, "The News" (Radio 4); 8.10, "The News" (Radio 4); 8.20, "The News" (Radio 4); 8.30, "The News" (Radio 4); 8.40, "The News" (Radio 4); 8.50, "The News" (Radio 4); 9.00, "The News" (Radio 4); 9.10, "The News" (Radio 4); 9.20, "The News" (Radio 4); 9.30, "The News" (Radio 4); 9.40, "The News" (Radio 4); 9.50, "The News" (Radio 4); 10.00, "The News" (Radio 4); 10.10, "The News" (Radio 4); 10.20, "The News" (Radio 4); 10.30, "The News" (Radio 4); 10.40, "The News" (Radio 4); 10.50, "The News" (Radio 4); 11.00, "The News" (Radio 4); 11.10, "The News" (Radio 4); 11.20, "The News" (Radio 4); 11.30, "The News" (Radio 4); 11.40, "The News" (Radio 4); 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TEST CRICKETERS ARE

CASHING IN ON THE LANCASHIRE LEAGUE

By VERNON MORGAN

London, Jan. 18.—Cricket may be a "money spinner" for the State Associations and the Board of Control in Australia, but the players who bring in the money turn to England when they want to capitalise their prowess.

Shortly there will be an exodus of Test cricketers and others who have been snapped up, some of them at huge cost, to play for Lancashire League clubs.

It is not only from Australia, that they will come. Players of Test calibre like Vince Mankad and V. S. Hazare from India, and Eyerton, Veckes and Frank Worrell from the West Indies, will also be drawing the crowds, and large salaries, by playing in Saturday afternoon cricket up North.

Some of these players have succumbed to the lure of payment of more than £1,000, plus travel expenses and, in some cases, the provision of a house.

In addition to these stars from overseas, leading English cricketers have left the County cricket for the more tangible and profitable career Saturday afternoon game.

It has been estimated that a really top class cricketer can earn £3,000 in a season in League cricket. A big chunk of this comes from advertising and commercial tie-ups.

CANNOT BE BLAMED

In the circumstances, professionals cannot be blamed if they forego the frequent travel and uncertainties of reward entailed by county cricket for the prospect of settling down to home life, doing a job or work during the week and adding anything up to £20 by playing on one afternoon in League cricket.

In addition, a particularly good innings or spell of bowling may earn him a collection of £10 or so.

Some of the overseas players who will be seen in Lancashire are: Eyerton, Veckes, for Backup; Frank Worrell (Radcliffe Central); Fred Freer (Mishnot); Bruce Dooland (East Lancs); George Tribe (Mishnot); Vince Mankad (Castletown Moor); V. S. Hazare (Rawtenstall); A. Marindale (Lowerhouse); Reg Glegg (Accrington) and Cecil Papp (Burnley).

Others coming are Des Fothergill and Des Fitzmaurice, from Victoria, and Jack Pettiford, the New South Wales all-rounder.

Sydney Barnes, Australia's opening batsman, is leaving for England in May and hopes to play in Lancashire League cricket.

Weekes is the West Indies Test player who recently set up a world record by scoring five Test centuries in successive innings; Worrell is regarded as the No. 1 batsman in the Caribbean; Hazare and Mankad are Test all-rounders who have played against England, Australia and the West Indies, and Freer, Tribe and Dooland are all bowlers who have played in Test matches for Australia against Norman Yardley's England side in 1946-47.—Reuter.

Australian Women Win First Test

Adelaide, Jan. 18.—Australia beat England in the women's Test cricket match which ended today by 186 runs, having declared their second innings closed at the overnight score of 178 for five.

England went for the runs but found the Australian bowling with the wicket taking the spin too much for them and they were all out before tea for 128.

Australia had scored 213 in their first innings on the opening day. Miss Betty Wilson hitting a faultless 111. She was then mainly responsible for dismissing England for 72, taking six wickets for 23 in 27 overs, 10 of which were maidens.

Miss Amy Hudson was 81 not out in Australia's second knock and then Miss Norma Whitmore, with four for 33 and Wilson three for 39, were chiefly responsible for England's dismissal for 128, although the England captain, Miss Molly Hyde, hit a bright 30 in 29 minutes, including six fours.—Reuter.

"Snowy" Whalley Dies At 63

"Snowy" Whalley, former well-known jockey and trainer, has died at his home at Newmarket at the age of 63.

Whalley rode his first winner, Buccle, in India when 23 and, won all the principal races in that country except the Viceroy's Cup.

Returning to England in 1911, he rode as first jockey for the late Leopold de Rothschild.

In 1910, he won his first classic, the 1,000 Guineas on Roseway and in the following season in the Oaks on Charlebel.

A FORTUNE IS MADE



Two official photographs of finishes at the Annual Race Meeting yesterday.

Top: Golden Dahlia, (Mr. W. K. Shieh up), wins the Hong-kong Derby by two lengths from Egyptian Field (Mr. C. L. Gregory).

Right: Rose Emme (Mr. Ostroumoff) wins the Southern Handicap by a neck from Jeep Lee (Mr. H. Maitland).

America's Thomas Cup Line-Up

Chicago, Jan. 18.—America's six-man badminton team to meet Malaya in the Thomas Cup inter-zone final in Glasgow on February 21 and 22 has an average age of about 30 years.

The team, the first to represent the United States in international competition outside their own country, will be led by 25-year-old Dr. David Freeman, who has dropped only one game in an unbeaten run of 10 years' play.

Freeman, who became "world champion" in American eyes by beating India's star player, Davidson Mohan Lal, is triple American champion, having won the singles, doubles and mixed doubles.

He was United States Army tennis champion and National Junior Tennis Champion in 1930. A physician, whose home is in Pasadena, California, Freeman was recently discharged from the United States Army in which he served in the Medical Corps during the war.

THE OTHERS

Here are "thumb-nail sketches of the other members of the team:

Carl Loveday was runner-up to Freeman in the Singles Championship in 1941, 1942 and 1947, and is No. 3 player of the team. He is 29, lives at Montclair, New Jersey, and is in the publishing business.

Maten Mendes, of San Diego, California, was beaten by Freeman in the 1948 singles final and he ranks second in the singles. He is 32 and is a good squash player.

Wynn Rogers was doubles champion with Freeman in 1948 and won the mixed doubles with Mrs. Virginia Hill, of Glendale, California, in 1947. He ranks fifth in the national singles list but will share the Thomas Cup doubles match with Freeman.

Rogers, a school teacher by profession, comes from Arcadia, California.

Clint Stephens, sixth ranked singles player, was runner-up to Bob Williams in the national doubles championship last year. Stephens, who is 29 and is a business executive, comes from Baltimore, Maryland. He plays an excellent game of golf.

Bobby Williams, who is 25, ranks fourth in the singles and second in the doubles. He is a fine exponent of the doubles game and he will team up with Stephens in the Thomas Cup clash.

The team's coach is Ken Davidson, of Los Angeles, California, who was a great match player before turning professional. He is widely known in badminton circles in Britain.

Davidson, a Scottish international, used to demonstrate badminton on the stage and did some turns and he had the distinction of appearing in a Royal Command performance in London just before the last war.—Reuter.

SOCCER

England To Meet Italy On Nov. 30

Milan, Jan. 18.—England is to meet Italy in an international soccer match on the Tottenham Hotspur ground, London, on November 30, 1949, it was stated here tonight.

Signor Giovanni Mauro, Vice-President of the Italian Football Federation, in making this announcement said that the English Football Association had agreed upon the date and venue.

The last time that England and Italy met in England was in 1934 when England won 3-2 at Highbury.

Since then, two matches have been played in Italy, the teams drawing in Milan, just before the war in 1930, and England beating Italy by 3-2 at Turin last May.—Reuter.

END OF THE SPORTS GAMBLING BOOM

London, Jan. 17.—Indications are that the sports boom in some countries is over, notably in the United States.

As interest wanes, attendances are becoming lower, gate receipts smaller and as a result salaries of the stars are falling. This is far from being the case today in Britain.

Although it would be true to say that the gambling boom is over and that, with less money to burn, those events which attract crowds of betters are facing dropping attendances, other sports continue to flourish.

There is still a tremendous demand in Britain to watch sport and any major sporting event is almost assured of a "full house" sign long before the start, and all that despite the heavy entertainment tax and, in some cases, the high costs of seats.

Directly the taxes are reduced, even the betting sports like racing, horse and greyhound—are likely to draw larger crowds.

CHEAP AT THE PRICE

Perhaps it is the very fact that goods are expensive and money is short, that makes the British public get its entertainment from sport. For sport generally is a cheap form of amusement even though prices have risen.

Thus promoters and officials start the year 1949 with every confidence, although it is not expected to be a vintage year in the matter of major events.

There will be no Olympic Games and no cricket attraction like the Australians, although the visiting

New Zealanders are sure to be very popular.

Today, the most envied man in the country is he who can promise a Cup Final ticket for the soccer title to be played in Wembley's famous Stadium.

This event is still the greatest box office draw of the year and even if Wembley could hold 250,000 instead of just under 100,000 it would still be a sell-out for the Cup Final.—Reuter.

Coloured Canadian Boxer Impresses In America

By JACK CUDDY

New York, Jan. 18.—Arthur King, lightweight champion of the British Empire, is a welcome addition to the thinning ranks of good fighters. The Canadian Negro made a favourable impression on New York boxing men during his metropolitan debut recently at St Nicholas Arena.

He gave veteran Chester Rico of the Bronx such a thorough beating that Rico failed to win a round on any official score sheet.

King of Toronto, Ontario, is a good fighter, but no world-beater as yet. Although champion of the British Empire, he would have little chance now against world champion Ike Williams of Trenton, N.J. Nevertheless, King is only 21; and he is a better scrapper than Williams was at 21.

Shows Improvement

Brown-skinned Williams, now 25, improved remarkably since 1944 when he was knocked out by Bob Montgomery.

However, King need not worry about fighting Williams for the world title. They are staminate. Both are managed by the Philadelphia tandem: Frank (Blinky) Palermo and Frank Palumbo.

Unless King outgrows the 135-pound class, he may be ready to succeed Williams as world champion in a few years.

Already the stream-lined Canadian is a speedy, skilled boxer. But he lacks Williams' explosiveness, particularly in the right hand.

In comparing their punching prowess, however, one should remember that Williams today is the most deadly short-hooper in any division.

Wins Approval

As King displayed his ability before 2,247 at St Nick's recently, he won the unanimous approval of boxing men for his speed, foot, his excellent left jabs, left hooks and left uppercuts (a rare weapon). His constant aggressiveness indicated he enjoyed fighting. And his defensive skill, preventing much punishment.

King's punches with the right fist appeared less potent than his blows from the portside. He hit hard enough with his right to close tightly on Rico's left eye, but he lacked the power to "blast" the swelling or to floor his half-blinded opponent.

Rico, who out-weighted King 140½ to 136½, was an excellent test-opponent. He was a tough, seasoned scrapper who had registered 68 wins in 80 starts.

And at 27, he was far from "washed up." But he was out-speeded and out-maneuvred from the opening bell.

Second in U.S.

That bout was King's second in the United States. He had recently battered Max Harden in two rounds at Philadelphia.

Arthur won the Empire title on October 1 by knocking out Billy Thompson in seven rounds at Manchester.

ATHLETICS

Foreign Invasion Of America's Indoor Tracks

By CORNELIUS RYAN

New York, Jan. 18.—Foreign runners, apparently inspired by the Olympics, are preparing conscientiously for the USA indoor track and field season and probably will take many major honours in what possibly will be one of the most spectacular seasons in years.

Belgium's Gaston Reiff, winner of the Olympic 5,000-meter race, Marcel Hansenne of France, third in the Olympic 800 metres, and Ingvar Bengtsson and Erich Ahlden of Sweden all have indicated they will come to America for the indoor meets, which started on January 5 and will continue each week-end until late March.

All the foreign runners are in serious training, according to word from Europe to Dan Ferris, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union.

In past years, the invading athletes have been disappointed to the American fans, because they came with no experience on board tracks, and were beaten consistently in slow times.

Even Gundar Hagg was such a failure three years ago when he was beaten by Leslie MacMillan in every American start that Marcel is making special efforts for the forthcoming tour and hopes to atone for his bad showing.

Hansenne wrote to Ferris that he would fly to New York on the same plane with Reiff and that he has been practising on a board bicycle track at Paris for the indoor meets.

Hansenne obviously was out of condition in 1945, but was improving with each race.

Ahlden appears to be best suited of the Swedes to indoor running. Slim and wiry, he has run 1,600 metres in 3:48.2, while the stockier Bengtsson's best is 1:49.4 for 800 metres and 3:50.4 for 1,500 metres.

Ahlden will run in the mile races in America, usually the "glamour race" of each programme, and Bengtsson in the 1,000-yard and half-mile races.

Both Swedes have been running at home on indoor tennis courts and on improvised outdoor board tracks and should have the "feel" of the wooden ovals for their American starts.

The USA has no star milers this season, but has an ordinarily competent field of runners in Tom Quinn, Gerry Karver, Bill Mack,

Fastest Human To Retire

Los Angeles, Jan. 17.—Mel Patton, world record holder for the 100 yard dash and Olympic champion over 200 metres, said today that he is quitting track competition and will devote his time to business so he can care for his wife and child.

Mel is still attending the University of Southern California, but also will be in business with his father-in-law. He is giving up his remaining year of college track eligibility.

Patton ran the 100 yards in 9.3 seconds, which has been already accepted as the official American record and is up for acceptance as the world mark. He said he would finish college and take a degree next June.—United Press.

BILLY THOMPSON INJURED

Birmingham, Jan. 18.—Billy Thompson, who retained his European lightweight title against Belgium's Josef Preys on Monday, had his right hand X-rayed at a Birmingham hospital yesterday.

Manager Benny Huntman said that Thompson injured his right hand in the fifth round of the bout which sports writers described as "one of the worst ever seen as a title fight." Huntman said he feared a bone had been broken.—Associated Press.

FANLING GOLF

There was a very encouraging turn out of members at Fanling on Sunday. N.A. Brown won his semi-final match in the Captain's Cup for 1948, beating C. H. T. Suen two and one. He now meets S. S. Gordon in the final.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co., represented by Carter and Brown, won the Victory Cup, beating the "South British Insurance (Hay and Coombs) three and two in the final.

The Bogey pool was shared by Cleland and Carter, who returned scores of one down.

Good progress was made with the Mixed Foursomes competition, and those who have not already played are reminded that the second round must be completed by January 23.

Next Sunday sees the first two rounds of the Junior Championship and a Stableford Competition on the New Course.

Entries for the Men's foursome knock-out competition close on January 23.

Von Nida Delights

Manila, Jan. 18.—Norman von Nida, cricketer, Australian golfer, professional who came to compete in the Far East Open, soon to be held at the "Wack" course, delighted fans yesterday, by shooting a par 72 for 18 holes in his first try. Over grounds he has not seen for 10 years.

As the entry book was closed, a total of 82 golfers were registered for the tournament—37 amateurs and 45 pros.—United Press.

ON THE RECORD

Where Optimism Can Be Enough

The HKCC Optimists are a team without any outstanding bowler, outside of the possible exception of T. P. Mahon, when in form. Yet in the League today they stand only behind Revere and Army.

Their leading batsmen, though there are a good seven of them capable of reaching the fifties, are less reliable than the Scorpions. What is it then that keeps the Optimists well top of teams like the Scorpions, University, R.A.F., KCC and IRC with not too inferior batting and a very much better-balanced bowling?

The answer is Optimism. Sooner or later someone is going to sky Mahon or Smith and there is always available a pair of Optimistic hands to hold that ball.

Now, if anyone turns round to scoff at this theory, let him look over the catches for the League season and he will discover that the Optimists are the only team that can point even to the 12th Man having caught two.

Of that 81 wickets that fell to the Optimists, 41 were caught out, whereas of the 92 that have fallen to the Scorpions, only 20 were held.

The following table shows the percentage of wickets taken by each team that came in via the catch route.

Wickets	Catches	Field	Perc.
Optimists	81	30	506
IRC	92	30	454
University	92	40	434
Revere	95	30	410
Royal Navy	70	31	407
Army	85	30	352
R.A.F.	67	22	328
KCC	77	25	324
Craigengower	84	21	281
Scorpions	92	26	282

Which reminds one of the woful plight ventured last Saturday evening by Tommy Crabtree.

I took 25 wickets in League matches this season," Tommy said, "and 26 of these were caught out. Two of them were caught out. Who do you think held the catches?"

The answer to that one is, that Tommy Crabtree held them himself. Tommy has bowled only eight overs less than Craigengower, other and only bowling steadily. 2, 3, Billmorris, and 20 overs more than any other bowler in the League, that is, A. P. Pereira.

If bowling averages were worked out on the basis of wickets clean

bowled only, Billmorris and Crabtree would probably stand well too with the leaders.

Even Frank Howarth has not been quite as successful. A good percentage of his wickets were leg before.

Leading the catches in the League is still L. D. Kilbee, the Optimists' captain, who has now held 11 in 10 matches. Revere's wicket-keeper, M. Boleiro, has held nine. Pte. Burton of Army eight, J. M. Gosano of University and T. A. Pearce of Scorpions seven each.

There isn't another wicket-keeper among five other League players who have held six.

Khalasa's successful visit to Macao brings up the interesting point that there were three guests in the side and two of them were Guests. The perennial "Bertie" was playing in his usual position at right-back.

The third guest was Bertie Gosano at inside-right.

I ventured to ask one of the genuine Sikh stalwarts "How come?" though quite capable of supplying him with an answer myself.

"Khalasa," he replied, "Means pure. But even we Sikhs are quite modern."

Which reminds one that where sport is concerned, one's original nationality doesn't count in Hong-kong. The other day I asked a cricketer what his Home County was, and he replied, "Shantung."

Within twenty-four hours I had another give me the identical answer. The two weren't acquainted.

In Hongkong sport one finds Canadians from Malaya, Sikhs from Mexico, Old England and Chinese from the steppes of Siberia. One notes with curiosity the very pukka Chinese names of some of our League footballers and recognises someone one knew years ago with a name similar but not monosyllabic.

Which reminds one of the Inter-School Football League and the number of scouts from the Chinese clubs that hang around. The time will yet come when we may see a top-flight Chinese team, complete with Chinese names, with no genuine Punt or Hakka lad in the side.

—RECORDER

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Shun Opening Lead To Win Contract

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

ONE of the most beautiful trophies in bridge went into competition at the national championship tournament, which was held at the Roney Plaza Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 4 to 12. The trophy has been presented by Mrs. Helen Pendleton Rockwell of Warren, Pa., for the masters' mixed pair championship.

Mrs. Rockwell is the daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Joseph Pendleton, known to the Marines as "Uncle Joe." Camp Joseph H. Pendleton at Oceanside, Calif., a Marine Corps training base, was named in his honour.

Mrs. Rockwell has won several bridge championships and she planned to participate in the national tournament in December. She gives an example of a fine hold-up play in today's hand.

I am sure that many players would make the grave mistake of winning the opening lead of the deuce of diamonds with the ace. After all, it is nice to capture queens with aces, but if South does this, the contract will not be made.

10976
K5
J5
AQ62
32
J986
K742
875

W N E S
Dealer ♠ K3

♠ AKQJ3
♥ A10
♦ J104
♣ J104

Tournament—Neither vul.
South West North East
1♠ Pass 2♠ Pass
2♥ Pass 3♥ Pass
3♠ Pass 4♠ Pass
Opening—♦ 2 1

After the trumps are picked up and the club finesse taken, East will lead a diamond, West will win it with the king, and then come through the king of hearts. And down you go.

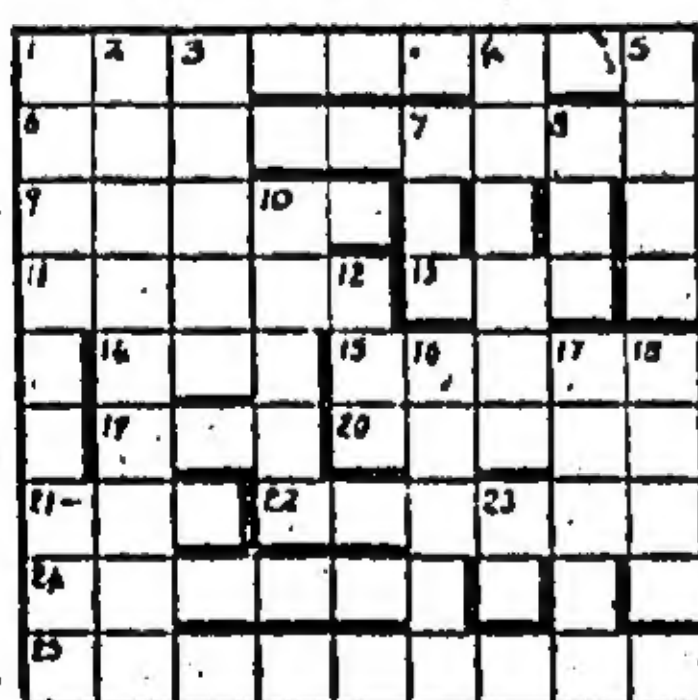
Mrs. Rockwell refused to win the queen of diamonds, and the best play East could make was to return a diamond. Mrs. Rockwell won this with the ace, took two rounds of trumps, then played the Jack of clubs. It lost to East's king, but now there was no way to get West in the lead to come through the heart. East made a good try. He returned a club, but then Mrs. Rockwell was able to discard the three and four of hearts on the two long clubs in dummy. Thus she lost only one heart trick.

Check Your Knowledge

1. What are croutons?
2. Name two great European rivers that rise in Switzerland.
3. What was unusual about the burial of Thomas Hardy, the author?
4. What was the subject of Homer's "Iliad"?
5. A quadrant is what part of a circle?
6. Which language contains the most words: English, German, French or Italian?

(Answers in Column 5)

CROSSWORD



- Across—
1. In other words Antipodes. (4, 5)
2. Domestic dereliction. (9)
3. A dried root that has the smell of violets. (5)
4. Agreed. (3)
5. Where to find the leader's mansion? (5)
6. The reverse of a war. (3)
7. Part of the year that provides oxen. (5)
8. This bridge is famous for learning. (3)
9. 22, 23, 10 Down.
10. From which Hitler viewed one of his captives. (5)
11. It sets the bonus down. (4-5)
- Down—
1. Publicly accused. (9)
2. It will recur on all county grounds just now. Dispute. (5)
3. Flying eaters. (4)
4. A pair that not necessarily well matched. (3)
5. A broken bed. (3)
6. 10 and 22. What would awaken the dead. (4, 5)
7. Overcast music. (5)
8. Noisy shout of a hunting cry. (5)
9. Seed of the night. (5)
10. Native vessel of Eastern Africa. (4)
11. (4)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across—
1. Top secret. 2. Fulton. 3. Kiki. 4. Kiki. 5. Kiki. 6. Kiki. 7. Kiki. 8. Kiki. 9. Kiki. 10. Kiki. 11. Kiki. 12. Kiki. 13. Kiki. 14. Kiki. 15. Kiki. 16. Kiki. 17. Kiki. 18. Kiki. 19. Kiki. 20. Kiki. 21. Kiki. 22. Kiki. 23. Kiki. 24. Kiki. 25. Kiki. 26. Kiki. 27. Kiki. 28. Kiki. 29. Kiki. 30. Kiki. 31. Kiki. 32. Kiki. 33. Kiki. 34. Kiki. 35. Kiki. 36. Kiki. 37. Kiki. 38. Kiki. 39. Kiki. 40. Kiki. 41. Kiki. 42. Kiki. 43. Kiki. 44. Kiki. 45. Kiki. 46. Kiki. 47. Kiki. 48. Kiki. 49. Kiki. 50. Kiki. 51. Kiki. 52. Kiki. 53. Kiki. 54. Kiki. 55. Kiki. 56. Kiki. 57. Kiki. 58. Kiki. 59. Kiki. 60. Kiki. 61. Kiki. 62. Kiki. 63. Kiki. 64. Kiki. 65. Kiki. 66. Kiki. 67. Kiki. 68. Kiki. 69. Kiki. 70. Kiki. 71. Kiki. 72. Kiki. 73. Kiki. 74. Kiki. 75. Kiki. 76. Kiki. 77. Kiki. 78. Kiki. 79. Kiki. 80. Kiki. 81. Kiki. 82. Kiki. 83. Kiki. 84. Kiki. 85. Kiki. 86. Kiki. 87. Kiki. 88. Kiki. 89. Kiki. 90. Kiki. 91. Kiki. 92. Kiki. 93. Kiki. 94. Kiki. 95. Kiki. 96. Kiki. 97. Kiki. 98. Kiki. 99. Kiki. 100. 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POCKET CARTOON



Police Fire Kills Two In Calcutta

Calcutta, Jan. 18.—Two people were killed and 85 injured when police opened fire on students demonstrating in front of the university building today.

Several members of the police force were injured earlier when the demonstrators refused to disperse and started throwing stones.

The students were protesting against the police action on January 14 when police used tear gas to disperse a procession by refugees from East Bengal.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed in a limited area around the scene of the disturbances. Later about 12 more people were known to have been injured by police fire, bringing the total casualties to two killed and 25 injured.

According to official estimates, four people were killed and 10 injured.

The police opened fire for the third time after night-fall when a police patrol was attacked with explosives.—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO DOCKYARD INCIDENTS

Plymouth, Jan. 18.—The Admiralty ordered an inquiry today to determine whether sabotage is involved in incidents concerning two Royal Navy vessels in Devonport dockyard.

During tests of the refitted 1,000-ton submarine, a trenchant, an oil pipe in the steering machinery was found to have been blocked by a rag.

The second incident is that of a motor fishing vessel which sank at its moorings. After it had been raised, a valve below water level was found open.

Admiral Sir Robert L. Burnett, Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, said it was "too early" to determine whether either case was the result of sabotage.

Another suspected sabotage occurred in the same dockyard last December when seven bolts were found in a vital part of machinery in the aircraft carrier "Sydney".—Associated Press.

Conductor Barred From Germany

Vienna, Jan. 18.—The Australian conductor, Clemens Krauss, has been refused entry into Western Germany by the British military authorities, the Austrian news agency reported today.

Krauss was to have conducted concerts in Hamburg and Düsseldorf in the British Zone.

No reason was given for the British refusal, the agency said.—Reuter.

Korea Recognised By Britain

London, Jan. 18.—Britain today recognised the Government of the Republic of Korea elected last year in the American-occupied southern zone.

The United States, China and the Philippines have already extended recognition to the Republic, which has its seat at Seoul.—Associated Press.

Teacher Exchange

London, Jan. 18.—The Ministry of Education announces that experienced modern language British specialists are to be exchanged with similar teachers from France, Austria and other highly qualified teachers from the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Sweden this autumn, the visits being for one year in each case.

The number of teachers to be exchanged will be the same on both sides.—Reuter.

London Students Demonstrate Outside Dutch Embassy

London, Jan. 18.—Placards bearing the words "Hands Off Indonesia" were carried round Portman Square, London, today when 50 London University students took part in a demonstration outside the Dutch Embassy organised by the Co-ordinating Council for Colonial Students' Affairs.

Most of the students were from West Africa, India and South-east Asia. The women wore national dress.

Dilip Bose, a Bengali President of the Council, told a Press Association reporter, "we shall submit to the Embassy a resolution saying that the Colonial students recognise the rights of the Indonesian people to complete independence and demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners."

He had been told that a small delegation would be received.

Also outside the Embassy with a placard was Miss Jean Jacobs, Secretary of the Student Labour Federation, who said: "The Labour Federation share this expression of indignation against the Dutch policy in Indonesia."

LONDONERS' SUPPORT

Passers-by stopped to read the placards and one of them told an Indian student: "There's a lot of Londoners with you, Miss."

Hurutsati Subandrio, an Indonesian student of anthropology, said that she had attended to show that the few Indonesians in London were grateful for the support of London students.

Later the resolution was taken into the Embassy by three men. While the delegation was inside, the students, led by a West African, chanted slogans and shouted "Down with Imperialist aggression, support Indonesia and stop the Dutch war!"

One of the delegation said that an official had accepted the resolution and that it would be forwarded to the Ambassador and to the Netherlands Government.—Associated Press.

SJAHRI SEES DREES

Batavia, Jan. 18.—Dr Sutan Sjahrir, former Indonesian Republican Premier who was released from Dutch internment this morning, later had a 90-minute discussion at Batavia with the Dutch Premier, Dr Willem Drees.

After the talk, at which Jonkheer Michiels Van Vredendyck, the Dutch Ambassador to Britain, was also present, Dr Sjahrir said nothing had been fixed for the future.

He said the talks were purely informal and personal and covered a wide range of subjects. Dr Sjahrir, who was personal adviser to

WEDEMAYER ALSO GOING TO JAPAN

Washington, Jan. 18.—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U.S. Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Combat Training, will accompany Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall to Japan next week. In making the announcement, the Army declined to say why Gen. Wedemeyer is making the trip.

The Army said Assistant Secretary of the Army Voorhees also would accompany Royall, together with Joseph Dodge, president of a Detroit bank.

Dodge was a deputy to Secretary Marshall at the London Conference of Foreign Ministers, and was head of the U.S. delegation to the Austrian Treaty Commission to Vienna.

Voorhees is concerned primarily with food programmes in occupied areas, and it is expected that he will look into the subject in Japan as well as participate in overall considerations aimed at further assisting Japanese economic recovery.

Dodge will remain in Japan indefinitely as financial adviser to General MacArthur, the Army said. He will have the diplomatic rank of Minister.

Royall's visit to Japan is expected to further the execution of the recently announced economic programme for that country, and to make progress towards solution of fundamental problems related to that programme and to Japan's overall economic rehabilitation.—Associated Press.

LORD INCHCAPE OPTIMISTIC

Shanghai, Jan. 18.—Lord Inchcape, senior partner of Macdonald, Mackenzie and Co., expressed optimism regarding the future of Shanghai in a press conference.

"I share the optimism of people here about this place," he said. "Shanghai is a very important port, serving a wealthy producing area, and trade is bound to continue here, although deteriorating internal transportation conditions may delay its full recovery."

Lord Inchcape is on a tour of inspection of Far Eastern branches.—Reuter.

the Republican President, Dr I. K. Sjahrir, was interned with him and other Republican leaders when the Dutch "police action" began.

Dr Sjahrir told correspondents that the Dutch gave him complete freedom of movement and that he had not been required to sign any pledges.

Dr Sjahrir added that he might meet leaders of the Federal States informally and arrangements might be made for him to communicate with Dr Soekarno and the other Republican leaders.

In Amsterdam, a special Dutch Labour Party Congress on Indonesia had adopted a resolution calling for Holland's co-operation with the United Nations for an immediate and full implementation of her political promises to Indonesia and the Security Council, including the release of the Republican leaders.

TWO RESOLUTIONS

The voting was 1,878 to 909. The resolution says the political promises would be fulfilled through the "immediate establishment of an Interim Federal Government, acceptable as a genuinely National Government through the whole of Indonesia, including the Republic," and by organising free elections through the territory with a secret ballot.

The Indonesian Interim Federal Government should have its own police and army as soon as possible to take over the maintenance of law and order from the Dutch troops.

A second resolution, which was adopted by 1,388 to 1,324 votes with 83 abstentions, asked that "suspicion of Dutch intentions, both in Indonesia and in the world, has been very greatly increased by the Dutch military action."

The resolution declared that "a rapid and consistent liquidation of colonial nationalities is now even more necessary than before the action."

Among the measures advocated were release of and renewed consultations with the Republican leaders, restoration of the Indonesian Republic and "regular, seriously-sought, consultations with the United Nations Committee of Good Offices and with the states involved internationally in developments in Indonesia."—Reuter.

APPEAL TO NEHRU

New Delhi, Jan. 18.—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has received an appeal from the fugitive emergency government of the Indonesian Republic to urge Asiatic nations to intervene in the Republic's conflict with the Dutch.

The appeal, dated January 8, was received today. It did not explain the type of intervention requested, but said the United Nations Security Council is "impotent to do anything" and to offer its Good Offices Committee.

It appealed to Nehru to build up the forthcoming Asiatic nations conference on Indonesia as an example to the UN of what can be done to preserve peace and justice in Asia and the world. The letter was signed by S. P. Negara, who described himself as the head of the Republican Government.

While the leaders of the Republic, President Soekarno, Vice-President Mohamad Hatta, are in Dutch custody, a fugitive government has been reported functioning in Java under several Ministers of Hatta's Cabinet.—Associated Press.

SIAM DISAPPROVES

Bangkok, Jan. 18.—The Siamese Government today asserted that it did not approve of the Dutch military action in Indonesia, and that Siam desired to see Indonesia a sovereign country.

A Foreign Office announcement said the Siamese Charge D'affaires in New Delhi would be an observer at the Asian conference. The Government will not send a representative to the meeting, it was explained, because this might be considered interference in a matter already under consideration by the UN Security Council.—United Press.

New P & O Liner Ready In 1950

London, Jan. 18.—The New P & O 24,000-ton liner Chusan, the largest and fastest of the company's Far Eastern fleet, will make her first run to Singapore in the spring of 1950, her owners estimated in London today.

The builders, Vickers Armstrong of Barrow-in-Furness, gave the end of June as a tentative date for her launching on the Tyne.

The price of the Chusan has not been officially stated by the builders or the owners and probably will not be announced until the launching, but the cost of building ships of this class at present price was estimated in the region of £2,500,000.

The new liner revives a traditional and historical name in the line. The first Chusan, built in 1852, became famous as the first steamer to open up the Australian mail service via Singapore. A second was launched in 1884.—Reuter.



Abdel Hamid Ahmed Hassan (centre), 21, veterinary college student who, Cairo police said, assassinated Prime Minister Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha, is held by police after his arrest. At right is Col. Imam Ibrahim Bey, chief of Arab Affairs of the Police. The student was said to be a member of the ardent nationalist association, the Moslem Brotherhood. — AP Wirephoto.

Senate Confirms Dean Acheson's Appointment

Washington, Jan. 18.—Dapper, 55-year-old Dean Acheson was confirmed as United States Secretary of State by the Senate today, but not before some dissenting members criticised him sharply as an "appeaser" of the Russians and as a proponent of policy in Japan and China which they opposed.

Republican leaders were obviously annoyed because President Truman had not consulted them in advance on the New Deal veteran lawyer to succeed the ailing Secretary, George Marshall, and warned that their approval of Mr Acheson in no way should be interpreted as Republican endorsement of Mr Truman's foreign policy.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, top Republican foreign policy strategist, voted with the majority of 83 votes, while six Republicans voted against confirmation.

The Senate Republican leader, Senator Kenneth Wherry, said Mr Acheson was an "appeaser of the

HE CLAIMS OWNERSHIP OF SPACE

Chicago, Jan. 18.—James T. Mangano today filed a claim with the Recorder's Office to ownership of "all space in all directions," and the Recorder said Mangano would be given a deed.

Mangano said he did not claim any stars or planets, but merely wanted possession of all celestial space.

"I am going to call it Celestia and bar any further rocket experiments," he said. "A hundred years from now, thousands of people will be living in space ships, and I won't tolerate any trespassing."

He said he would organise a model nation dedicated to peace in space. He also plans to operate a cemetery, explaining: "My plans for a celestial cemetery involve freezing the bodies of the deceased and placing them in sodium balls. Then we shoot the balls into space, where they are unaffected by the earth's gravity, and they will begin to take up motion. Eventually, these balls will reflect the sun's rays and will shine like stars or planets from then on."

He said the United States Army would be trespassing if it carried out the idea of establishing atom-bombing bases near the moon. He insisted: "That is my property."

Radio waves now travel through space, Mangano added, "but they will have to get permission from me in future."

Mangano filed a deed on January 6, but the County Recorder refused to accept it. The State Attorney, however, wrote a 2,000-word opinion, declaring Mangano's claim was in order and should be admitted.—United Press.

BURMESE REBELS SLAIN

Rangoon, Jan. 18.—Nine rebels were killed today in a clash with troops near Amherst, 40 miles south of Moulmein, an official communiqué stated.

The communiqué said reinforcements were rushed to the area where the rebels were concentrating. In another battle, which lasted three hours, in a village in Central Burma, Government forces killed eight insurgents, the communiqué added.—Reuter.

BAO DAI SAID READY TO RETURN

Cannes, Jan. 18.—France appeared today to be near final success in her efforts to get Bao Dai to return to his throne in Indo-China.

France hopes his return as Emperor of Annam will end the costly two-year-old civil war in the Far Eastern colony.

A person close to the ex-Emperor predicted that Bao Dai would return by February 9, New Year's Day for the Annamites.

Equally optimistic were sources close to M. Leon Pignon, French High Commissioner for Indo-China, who has been conferring here with Bao Dai.

France has always promised to give Indo-China a limited independence within the French Union. Negotiations have hitherto broken down over such details as whether Indo-China could have its own armed forces and own diplomats abroad.

France is generally believed to have made important concessions to Bao Dai because she felt that Indo-China may be soon outflanked by the Communist armies in China.

Communist-trained Ho Chi-minh is the leader of the Vietnamese Nationalists who have been fighting the French in the jungles since 1946.

France hopes that her concessions, plus the personality of Bao Dai, will lead Ho Chi-minh's troops to abandon their guns.

The Chinese Communists, the French believe, might give the Vietnamese both material and moral support that would encourage Ho Chi-minh to fight on in the belief that he could kick the French out entirely.

M. Pignon has left for Paris where negotiations will resume on Friday. "We are in broad accord on all the questions examined," said a friend of Bao Dai.—Associated Press.

DILEMMA FOR BBC

Birmingham, Jan. 18.—British Broadcasting Corporation officials sat in judgment today on the recording of a script which contains sex words never before used on the radio.

On their decision depends whether the 18,000,000 listeners tonight will learn the whole story of ductless glands or only their functions in "safe" areas.

The script was part of a series on scientific subjects called "Look Ahead." It was written in consultation with leading scientists, and all facts have been checked.

However, the problem is how much of the work of ductless glands is fit for family consumption and development because of the importance of glands in reproduction. Even the scientific words for certain glands caused the BBC misgivings.

It was decided, therefore, to empanel the executives to listen to the recording and decide whether the words in question ought to be eliminated.

The Midlands programme directors, who ordered the script, said it described the effect of glands and hormones and pointed out that new techniques marked the way to the day when women of 60 may be able to have children. "But will they want to?"

He related that glands "mould the curves of a woman, soften her skin and modulate her voice, make a man muscular, grow hair on his chest and roughen his voice."—United Press.

Compensation In Corfu Case

The Hague, Jan. 18.—Sir Frank Soskice, the British Solicitor-General, demanded before the International Court of Justice today that Albania should pay £376,000 damages to Britain for breaking international law in the Corfu Channel case.

The case concerns the two British destroyers which struck mines in the Corfu Channel on October 22, 1946. Thirty-eight officers and ratings were killed and 48 others were wounded.

Sir Frank claimed that damages suffered by the British were £750,000 for damage to the destroyer "Saunders" £750,000 for damage to the destroyer "Volage," and £50,000 compensation for pensions and other expenses incurred by the United Kingdom Government in respect of death and insurance of naval personnel.—Associated Press.

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